TRADE AND INDUSTRY

25 January 1973 Volume 10 No 4 10p

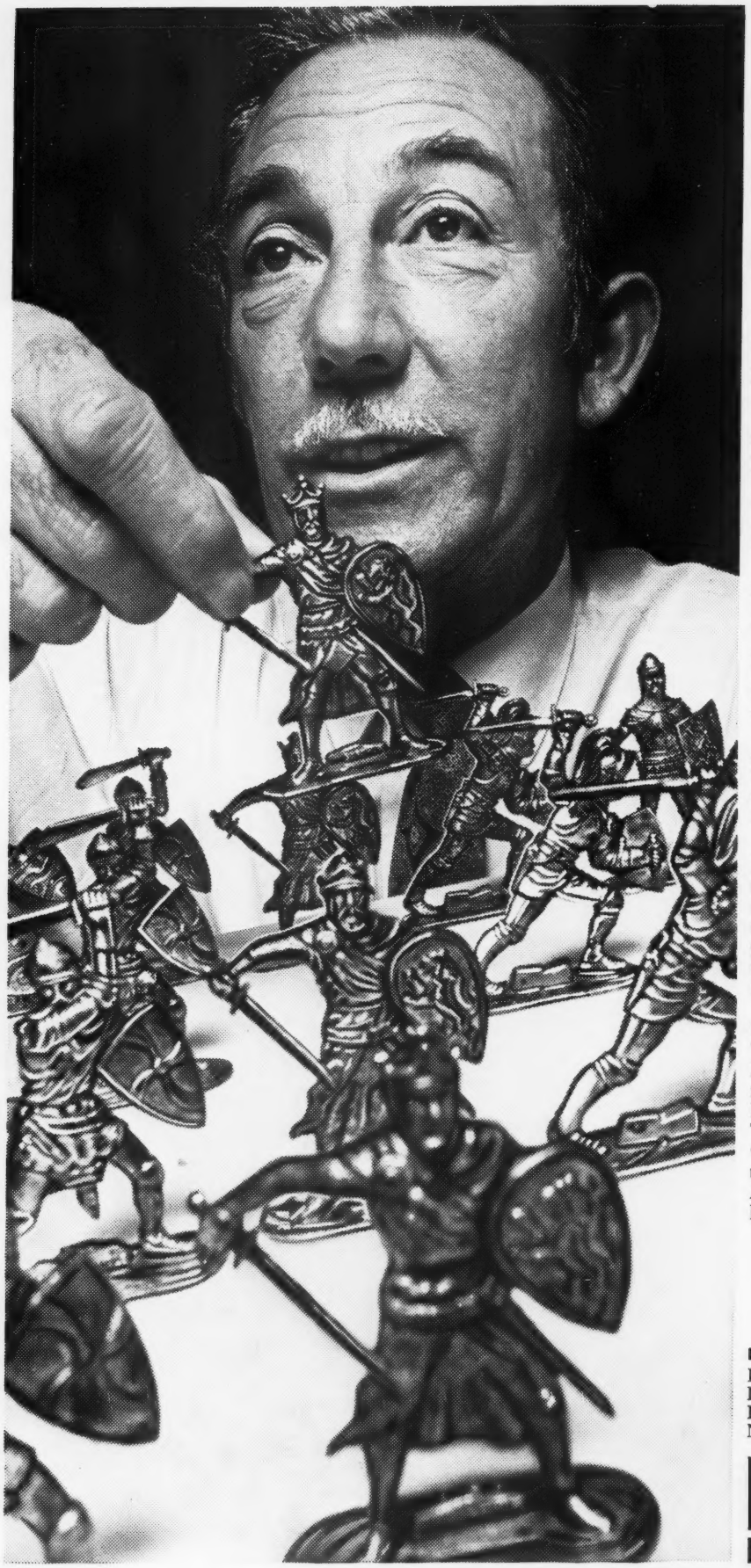
Japan—the first and only mass consumption market in Asia

Programme for controlling inflation: the second stage

Provisional results of Census of Distribution for 1971

Statistical analysis of investment grant payments made under Industrial Development Act 1966

North Sea oil and gas: A Report to Parliament



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132

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BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

155 **Japan—the first and only mass consumption market in Asia**
157 **Tokyo export centre, Japan trade adviser and new trade drive announced**
157 Conference on marketing in Japan
157 BOTB chief executive on Britain's continuing interest in Commonwealth
158 Visits by British overseas commercial representatives
158 British pavilion at Bucharest
159 MISSIONS AND TOURS

TRADE INFORMATION

160 Applications for temporary exemption from import duty
160 Imports of polyester cotton textiles from South Korea
160 Notice to importers—imports of clover and grass seed
160 Disclosure of information about imports
161 Libya: visa regulations
161 Cuba: visa regulations
161 Denmark and Bulgaria
161 Italy and Albania
161 French Sixth Plan
161 Import licences for Russian oil
161 Ghana: metrication plans
162 British commercial representation overseas
162 Swaziland: metrication
162 Further £3 million credit for Poland brings total to £18 million

TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES

171 **Canada:** Hearing on glass fibres and filaments
173 **Cayman Islands:** New customs law. Package tax. Currency law
172 **Chile:** Import duty concessions. Import duty reduction
171 **Guatemala:** Foreign exchange controls removed
164 **Iran:** Import of cereals and leguminous vegetables—seeds, bulbs and plants—saccharine
163 **Irish Republic:** Anti-dumping duty on dog food. Cycle tyres and inner tubes—import quotas
163 **Israel:** Amendment to import liberalisation list. Weights and measures regulations
165 **Ivory Coast:** Cotton printed materials—cotton wool, gauze
173 **Jamaica:** Trade with Japan. Import licensing
164 **Lebanon:** Tariff amendments. Reconstruction tax
166 **Malaysia:** Sales Tax Act. Customs duty amendments in Budget for 1973
165 **Mauritania:** Cigarettes—import measures
171 **New Zealand:** Tariff and Development Board report—NAFTA—addition to Schedule 'A'
172 **Peru:** Spare parts for public transport vehicles
163 **Portugal:** Drawback on imports of mixed yarn
165 **Singapore:** Customs duties amendments
165 **South Africa:** Aerosol containers
163 **Spain:** Import duty suspension—ethyl alcohol. Duty-free import quotas—paper-making material and paper
163 **Switzerland:** Imported pre-packed goods
165 **Thailand:** Paint—duty reduced
171 **United States:** Drug imports. Food quality. Artists' paints
172 **Uruguay:** Import duty concessions. Leather clothing machinery—duty free. Race horses for breeding—duty free
171 **Venezuela:** New customs tariff
163 **Yugoslavia:** Leather and footwear industries equipment—duties reduced

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

174 **UK Members of the Economic and Social Committee**
174 EEC regulations for UK-Continental road journeys
175 Leaflets on EEC labour arrangements
175 **New EC legislation:** Common Agricultural Policy; EEC/Turkey Agreement

HOME FEATURES AND NEWS

176 **New reports on offshore oil and gas show 'tremendous opportunities'—Mr. Peter Walker**
176 Official appointments
177 Work starts on new industrial site for Border factories
177 Television manufacturers expand at Camborne—Redruth
177 Ranco to occupy first Newnham advance factory
177 DTI satellites to be launched by NASA
178 **The programme for controlling inflation: the second stage**
180 'Phase Two will lighten the burden on small firms'—Mr. Anthony Grant
180 Sears Holdings Ltd. and William Timpson Ltd.
180 Proposed acquisition by Tarmac Ltd. of Wolseley-Hughes Ltd.
180 Government stores contracts and VAT
181 Capital Gains Tax—replacement of business assets: time limit
181 Waiver of increase of rent of business premises or land
181 Partnerships—change in membership
182 GOVERNMENT SALES

STATISTICS

183 **The economy: selected indicators**
184 **Provisional results of the Census of Distribution for 1971**
186 **Investment Grants—Statistical analysis of investment grant payments made under the Industrial Development Act 1966**
201 **Index of industrial production for November**
202 **Computers—UK market in the third quarter of 1972**
204 **Films Acts 1960 to 1970: Registration statistics for the year ended December 31, 1972**
204 Registrations of British and foreign films
205 Tourism—Foreign visitor arrivals in November 1972
205 Hosiery and other knitted goods—Index of production
206 Release dates of economic statistics to be published in February
206 New statistics for the synthetic resins and plastics materials industry
206 Business Monitor
206 Index of retail prices for December 1972
206 Activity in the textiles industry—correction
207 **Index to statistics**

North Sea oil and gas: A Report to Parliament

This month's regular *New Technology* supplement is given over to the Report on North Sea oil and gas presented to Parliament by the Government on January 16. Commentary by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker, on this report and on the simultaneously-published IMEG Report on opportunities for UK industry in the North Sea developments is contained in a major statement which appears on page 176 of this issue.

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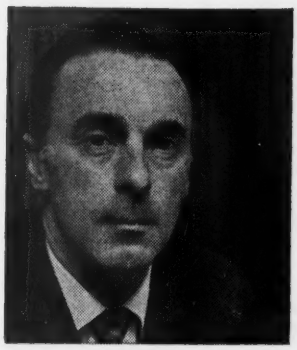
Japan—the first and only mass consumption market in Asia

by G. C. Nichols, DFC, chairman, Japan Trade Advisory Group



TRADE with Japan has been very much in the news over the last 12 months or so. Newspaper and television correspondents have become more aware that Japan's transformation from a bare subsistence economy to an economic superpower in less than a century is a feat unprecedented in world economic history. Belatedly, the pundits have realised that the highest economic growth rate of any industrial country, when coupled with a relatively slow growth in population, has led to a situation in which Japan not only has the third largest Gross National Product in the world, but has also achieved a per capita income equal to that of the United Kingdom. Japan, they note, has become the first and only mass consumption market in Asia.

Yet much of what has been written and spoken recently on the subject of trade with Japan has been negative in flavour and uninformed in content. It has focused unduly on Japanese exports to Britain and the deficit in visible trade which has appeared recently without balancing it by reference to the substantial opportunities which now exist in Japan for our exporters. It is often not realised that for substantial periods of the last decade the UK has had a surplus on visible trade and that, even now, our surplus on invisible trade more than outweighs deficits on the visible account. In worrying about Japanese imports we are losing sight of the enormous potential for British exports in Japan.

There are two courses open to the UK and other countries which find themselves in deficit in their visible trade exchanges with Japan. They can take the negative view, succumb to protectionist pressures and withdraw inside quota or tariff barriers, with all that implies for the future course of world trade, or they can take the positive view that their exports to Japan are too few and accept the challenge of the imbalance to improve their performance in Japan's huge domestic market.

My position is clear. As the chairman of a company which disposed of 65 per cent of production in overseas markets I am a staunch proponent of liberal trading policies. I believe that we should increase our exports to Japan, and I believe also that we can. The UK, one of the leading trading nations of the world, exists by exporting manufacturers, as does Japan. Our total exports represent a far higher value per capita than those of Japan. Since our goods are frequently in direct competition with Japanese goods in overseas markets many people must prefer them. Therefore they are competitive.

Why then do we provide only 6.6 per cent of Japan's imports of manufactured goods or 2 per cent of total imports? Is it that our products, competitive in third markets, are not competitive within Japan? I do not believe it. Japan now has less quantitative restrictions on imports than the USA or Italy; her average

(continued on next page)

Manufactured under licence in Japan, the Andrews Maclaren Ltd. Baby Buggy has achieved considerable success there. The company, lightweight pushchair manufacturers near Rugby, launched the Buggy on the home market in 1967. In the last financial year it accounted for the bulk of the firm's exports, which amounted to a third of total turnover, and the Buggy is now manufactured or assembled in several foreign countries.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

tariff is no higher than in the EEC or North America (and has recently been cut by a further 20 per cent); and our competitors, particularly the Germans and Americans, have built up a substantial trade with Japan. I am convinced that British businessmen are in danger of talking themselves out of the fastest growing developed market in the world and that with only a modestly increased effort they can increase our share of Japan's imports very rapidly. With a determined drive on the market we can do much better.

There is also immense scope for direct investment through joint ventures or by licensing agreements with Japanese firms, particularly in the field of welfare services and anti-pollution equipment. In his recent book on 'remoulding the Japanese archipelago', the Japanese Prime Minister, Kakuei Tanaka, has emphasised the need for a new approach to Japan's future which will involve much greater emphasis on public welfare and environmental issues while preserving the astonishing rate of Japanese economic growth.

Fast-rising level of imports

Britain's 2 per cent share of Japan's total imports in 1970, in round figures, was worth £160 million. By 1975 Japan's imports are forecast to double and then further quadruple by 1985. In 1975 then 2 per cent will be worth £320 million and 3 per cent £480 million. Looking further ahead, 3 per cent of the total will represent nearly £2,000 million of British exports in little more than a decade hence. Japanese economic forecasts are notoriously conservative, and I have no doubt that as the years go by they will once more be proved to have been over-cautious, and we shall see Japan's imports running at an even greater level than is at present estimated.

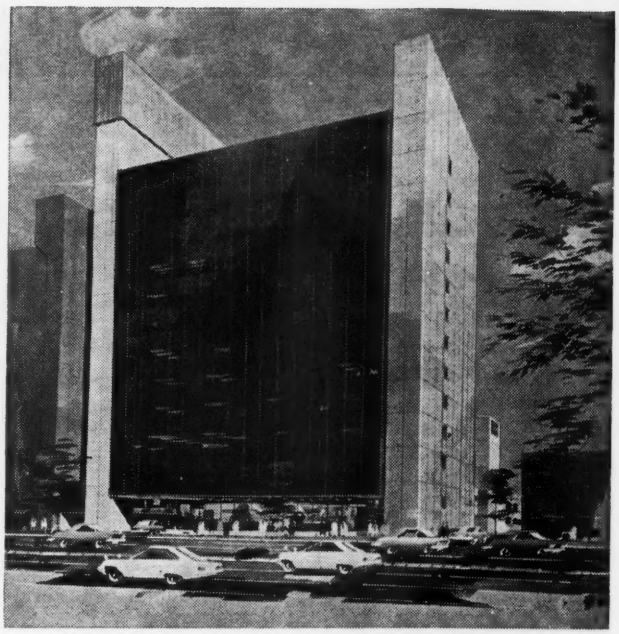
Those, then, are our targets. Where does the Japan Trade Advisory Group fit in? Following the demise of the British National Export Council, under whose Asia Committee it formerly functioned, JTAG was appointed the 'chosen instrument' of the British Overseas Trade Board to advise the Board and DTI officials on what was required for promoting exports to Japan. Its members include a number of businessmen with experience of trading with Japan who meet with DTI officials at frequent intervals to thrash out export promotional programmes specially tailored for the Japanese market. This involves detailed consultation on a wide range of activities such as trade missions, joint ventures at trade fairs in Japan, store promotions, market research and inward missions.

Harnessing British interest

We play an active part in harnessing the interest of British companies in specific promotions such as the British Medical Exhibition in Tokyo in March 1972, and we are planning to issue a series of booklets on various aspects of selling in Japan which will supplement the excellent *Trading with Japan* book issued by the DTI. In March we shall be running the first of what we hope will be a series of residential courses for exporters on 'successful marketing in Japan' at the Centre for International Briefing at Farnham Castle.

In Japan, we maintain close contact with the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Tokyo. We have been particularly fortunate that over the years our commercial diplomats in Japan have been noted not only for their very real knowledge of the Japanese market and language but also for their enthusiasm and eagerness to support British exporters, big or small, to Japan.

Our primary responsibility, however, is to advise the BOTB on the long-term planning of export promotion to Japan, and this has consumed a good deal of our time over the last 12 months. The most substantial of our recommendations, which



An artist's impression of the Pola Aoyama building, where the British Export Marketing Centre will open this year in Tokyo.

is now being implemented, is for the establishment in Tokyo of the first officially-sponsored British Trade Centre in the world. This we propose to call the British Marketing Centre to emphasis that this will not be a static display of British products but rather a range of facilities to assist the British exporter to Japan (such as seminar/conference rooms, interpreters, bilingual secretaries, commercial reference library, etc.) the most important of which will be over 400 sq. m. of first-class exhibition space in which we will be mounting a series of trade shows, each aimed at a different sector of the Japanese market.

Concentrated week promotions

Each trade show will be selected in conjunction with industry and, on the basis of professional market research, will be a concentrated promotion of about a week's duration aimed at a selected business audience carefully indentified and attracted by professional public relations consultants. Participating firms will pay a token fee of £100 and would be given:

(i) pre-event market research and publicity;
(ii) mission terms for up to two representatives to man the stands;
(iii) shipment of exhibits from a central point in Britain to Tokyo and help with returning unsold products;
(iv) interpreting and commercial assistance during the show; and
(v) necessary space and shell stand.

We believe that this marketing system provides a programmed approach from theme identification aimed at a particular sector of the Japanese market to promotion and follow-up. In addition, the centre's facilities will be available between trade shows for use by individual firms, groups of companies and their local agents for sales promotions and product displays at a nominal fee.

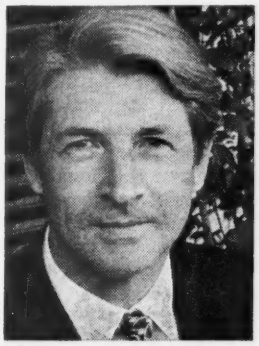
A prestigious location has been found in central Tokyo, and we expect the British Export Marketing Centre will open for business in September this year to mark a new period in our efforts to promote exports to Japan. No longer will firms be able to fight shy of the facts about the Japanese market; the opportunities are there and the assistance in exploiting them is now available.

Tokyo export centre, Japan trade adviser and new trade drive announced

NEW moves in the British export drive in Japan were announced this week, including the opening of a large marketing centre in Tokyo and the appointment of a special adviser on Japan to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs and President of the BOTB, announcing the Centre on Monday, said that it was expected to open in September. 'We believe that Japan presents exciting prospects of growth for a wide range of British exports, and we are determined to reflect this belief in the priority we shall be attaching in the next few years to helping British industry to seize the opportunities which exist,' said Sir Geoffrey.

Sir Geoffrey also announced the decision to appoint Mr. P. G. A. Wakefield, at present Minister (Commercial and Economic) in the British Embassy in Tokyo, to a new post in the Department as special adviser on the Japanese market.



Mr. P. G. A. Wakefield, Minister (Commercial and Economic) in the British Embassy, Tokyo, appointed special adviser on Japan to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr. Wakefield's tasks will include taking the lead in alerting firms to the opportunities and particular challenge of the Japanese market; co-ordinating the development of the BOTB's programme of export services for Japan, including in particular the role of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. He will also, in the light of experience, advise on the future programme of promotions.

Mr. Wakefield will work with the existing BOTB export services and the Japan Trade Advisory Group with the objective of interesting British industries in the Japanese market and helping firms with their marketing efforts in Japan.

Specialised trade exhibitions

In a new building now under construction in the centre of Tokyo, the Centre will offer a range of new facilities to enable British firms to complement their marketing efforts and to encourage other firms to enter the Japanese market. The centre will present specialised trade exhibitions and provide firms or groups of firms with marketing facilities. The annual budget will be about £400,000.

There will be eight to ten trade exhibitions every year planned in full consultation with industry and the British Embassy in Tokyo. Lasting about a week, they will be supported by the BOTB by market research, design and construction of stands, publicity and financial assistance towards the costs of travel to Japan, and shipping of exhibits. Each exhibition will be aimed at a different sector of the Japanese market, and early shows are expected to include marine equipment, furniture, scientific instruments, electronic products and hi-fi equipment.

Individual exporters will be able to use the exhibition facilities between trade promotions. There will also be facilities for conferences and seminars as well as office accommodation for visiting businessmen with telephone, telex and secretarial assistance available at reasonable cost.

Mr. Geoffrey Nichols, chairman of the Japan Trade Advisory Group, welcomed the British Export Marketing Centre as a reinforcement of the Board's export-promotion services in a market which offered outstanding opportunities.

Mr. Nichols stressed however that this was only the most striking of a number of measures which were being taken to step up the export drive in Japan. Sight had not been lost of the growth potential of areas outside Tokyo, for example in the Osaka area. Traditional export-promotion activities were also being stepped up, and the programme for 1973-74 already provided for sponsored participation in 26 Japanese trade fairs, 20 outward trade-missions and for BOTB support for British consumer-goods promotions at 16 Japanese department stores. The Group would also step up its own publicity efforts in the UK and had arranged a seminar on marketing in Japan to be held in March.

Leaflets on the seminar and on the facilities to be offered by the British Export Marketing Centre are available from the BOTB publicity unit, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Conference on marketing in Japan

A TWO-DAY residential conference on marketing in Japan will be held at the Castle, Farnham, Surrey from March 19-21. The conference, which is being arranged jointly by the Centre for International Briefing, the Japan Trade Advisory Group and the Department of Trade and Industry, will be chaired by Sir John Figges, who was Commissioner General at Expo 70 in Japan.

Speakers will include the British Ambassador in Japan and the newly appointed special adviser on the Japanese market, and others from business, banking, the Japan Trade Advisory Group, and the Department. The inclusive fee is £50. Inquiries to the conference secretary, Centre for International Briefing, Farnham Castle, Surrey (Tel. Farnham 21194).

BOTB chief executive on Britain's continuing interest in Commonwealth

'BRITAIN still has a strong interest in the Commonwealth countries, especially Australia, New Zealand and Canada. We would favour sympathetic consideration of Commonwealth requests and would hope that the Community would interest itself more in the Commonwealth, especially by direct investment.' This was one of the main

(*continued on next page*)

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points in a speech given by Mr. J. S. Rooke, chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, to a group of industrialists in Paris last week.

Referring to the developing countries of the Commonwealth, Mr. Rooke said: 'Britain brings with her heavy obligations towards the developing countries of the Commonwealth. Bilateral aid will henceforth be co-ordinated on a Community basis. The Community will therefore be expanding both the scope and the scale of its efforts to aid the developing countries.'

Mr. Rooke emphasised that the banking, insurance and general financial structure of the Community was fairly soon likely to feel the effects of British entry because the City of London had—outside the USA—the largest banks in the world. 'Much of European industry is under-capitalised, and one of the most valuable services the City can render is to bring new capital to industry on the Continent. This is a problem we shall have to resolve; how to protect European currencies against the inflow of highly mobile short-term funds whilst, at the same time, avoiding the imposition of exchange controls of a kind which would prevent the flow of capital from the City of London to European industry,' said Mr. Rooke.

Turning to industrial policy within the enlarged Community, Mr. Rooke said: 'It is perhaps in the field of industrial policy where the most interesting and encouraging developments should occur. The accession of Britain should give a new impetus to the creation of "Euro-firms"—that is multi-national firms created by mergers of firms drawn from all or any of the Community countries.

'British firms are now anxious to establish themselves as quickly as possible in Europe to take full advantage of this new large market which is opening up. They are largely looking for firms manufacturing products in the same industrial sector as themselves which would be complementary to their own product range.'

Mr. Rooke concluded by saying: 'I am convinced that we should already begin to think not in terms of "national" and "foreign" but rather in terms of "European" and "Non-European". Only in this way shall we be able to move towards a goal of a united Europe, backed by an industry strong enough to compel the statesmen of the world to heed once again the European voice in their councils.'

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

BURMA: P. Sullivan, First Secretary (Commercial) in Rangoon since December, 1971 — **Available:** April

LEBANON: P. J. Bacon, Third Secretary (Commercial) in Beirut since September 1971 — **Available:** April

NIGERIA: P. J. Marshall, Second Secretary (Commercial/Information) in Kaduna since December, 1970 — **Available:** April

SINGAPORE: G. N. Stansfield, First Secretary (Commercial) since August, 1971 — **Available:** May

SUDAN: A. R. Arabi*, Commercial Officer in Khartoum since 1958 — **Available:** April/May

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland are listed on page 208 of this issue.) Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

* Mr. Arabi is a national of the Sudan, having been employed by the British Embassy in Khartoum since 1958.

British pavilion at Bucharest

PROVIDED there is sufficient response from industry, the Department of Trade and Industry proposes to organise a British Pavilion at the coming International Exhibition of Equipment and Machinery for Agriculture, the Food and Packaging Industries, Tourism and Fishing to be held in Bucharest from October 14-21.

The British Overseas Trade Board's support will be under the terms of the British Pavilion Scheme, exhibitors paying the reduced-rate figure of £15 per sq. m. for space, shell-stand, power, lighting, security and cleaning.

As its title suggests, the event will cover a number of product categories, the main headings being: equipment, machines and accessories for the agricultural industry; food processing equipment; machinery for the packing and transport of agricultural products; equipment for the fishing industry; and laboratory equipment connected with food research.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. D. V. Griffiths, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4 (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7213). The closing date for applications in the British Pavilion is March 16.

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MISSIONS and TOURS

Birmingham Chamber groups to tackle Europe

THIS year the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be organising four Joint Venture Groups to West European fairs, plus a technological symposium and discussion in Munich. These will all be with backing and financial support from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Continuing its concentrated programme of overseas trade missions in 1973, visits to no fewer than 18 separate markets are planned. Applications are still being considered for missions scheduled from April onwards.

Considerable interest is being expressed, both at home and in the market concerned, in the mission to India in March. Of the 15 missions planned, three are to the USA.

The Chamber claims three firsts. At Hanover (April 29-May 4) in the Mechanical Handling Section, it has the largest national inside stand plus a further stand outside. It is also the first British joint venture to be arranged in this section, with 17 exhibitors.

A Midland group of 14 firms will exhibit furniture fittings and components at Interzum in Cologne (May 17-20).

At the American Design Engineering Exhibition which is to be held in Europe for the first time (June 2-8 in Paris), the Birmingham Chamber has been appointed by the Department to sponsor the British participation.

New ground for Birmingham Chamber members will be broken in April with a mission to Greece, to be organised jointly with the London Chamber of Commerce (April 8-14).

Special menswear mission to Far East

THE British Menswear Guild, which consists of 22 of Britain's men's apparel manufacturers, sponsored a special five-man mission to Japan and Hong Kong this month. The mission was headed by Mr. Derek Rose, the Guild's deputy chairman.

Prime function of the visit was to reappraise the market for top-quality British menswear in the light of the area's economic growth. Guild members have been doing good business in Japan and Hong Kong for some years, and it is felt that there is now scope for expansion.

Guild members in 1971 sold nearly £14 million-worth of menswear in overseas markets.

Pollution specialists visit US

WORK on the experimental physical chemical sewage-treatment plant at Coleshill, near Birmingham, will be aided by information gained during a visit by a British six-man team of environmental-pollution specialists to the United States last month.

With the co-operation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a Federal Department, the team visited 10 research and experimental plants in Washington, Cincinatti, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York.

Mr. N. Banks, engineer inspector, and Mr. T. Waldmeyer, chemical inspector, both in the Directorate of Water Engineering of the DOE, were accompanied by Mr. P. Cooper, scientific officer of the Water Pollution Research Laboratory at Stevenage, Dr. N. Harkness, chemist to the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority, and Mr. A. D. Maskell and Mr. F. Clough, of Howard Humphreys, the international consulting engineers based at Epsom appointed by the DOE to prepare the Coleshill designs.

£180,000 orders from SE Asia

MR. Arthur Hodkinson, Rotaprint's export executive responsible for the Far East, has just returned from his second tour in 1972 of South-East Asia with a contract worth £160,000 from Japan for small offset-printing machines and the company's new direct system platemaker/camera.

Mr. Hodkinson also visited Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea, where he obtained additional orders of £20,000.

Prompt results from mission

IN November the manufacturers of the British-built Watercraft-Schat survival system, Watercraft Ltd., and Schat Davits Ltd., each sent two senior executives to Houston, Texas, sponsored by the North East Scotland Development Authority and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

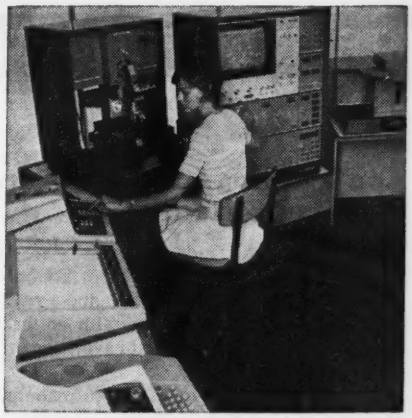
This month an order for nine survival systems has been confirmed by the area agents appointed during the visit—W. B. Arnold Co. Inc. of Houston, Texas. The order, value over £100,000, originates from the Offshore Co. of Houston. Three systems will be installed on the offshore rig *Colonel Drake*, currently building for the Amoshore Drilling Co., and three for each of two rigs being built in Spain and Western Germany.

Breco sales executive tours S. Africa

MR. Frederick W. Clifton, a senior sales engineer with British Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd., of Sevenoaks, Kent, leaves for South Africa on January 29 on a six-month market-assessment tour. He will be based in Johannesburg and will liaise with BRECO's agents, CDC Mechanical (Pty.) Ltd., of Bergvlei, to give support to their marketing.

With mining a major South African industry, and large areas of undeveloped hill country, BRECO believe there is much scope for the use of aerial ropeways. Dock development offers opportunities for shiploading and other bulk handling plants and Mr. Clifton also plans to promote interest in self-discharge equipment for barges and dredgers.

He will visit Mozambique and Angola, where a BRECO ropeway is in operation, and will investigate possibilities of manufacture in South Africa.



A technical team headed by Mr. Neville Murcott of Metals Research Imanco returned recently from Moscow after conducting the first ever seminar training course of image analysis in the USSR. The course lasted for two weeks and gave Soviet users of Image Analysis equipment the basic and advanced training in operation and measurement techniques, using a Quantimet 720. More than 20 technologists from 14 different institutes throughout the USSR attended the course at the Institute of Steel Alloys, Moscow.

Ulster mission prepares

NINETEEN Northern Ireland firms, along with one English manufacturer, are taking part in a trade mission sponsored by the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry which will visit New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Starting on February 12 in Auckland, New Zealand, the mission represents a 25,000 mile, eight-week sales and promotion exercise. The members will be attempting to surpass the £1¾ million in orders earned by a similar effort two years ago.

A cross-section of Ulster industry is reflected in the mission membership. Of the 19 local concerns the majority represents, in broad terms, the textile industry, although there is representation of the engineering industry.

Visit of PPL's chairman to Far East

MR. E. A. Griffiths, chairman of Proprietary Perfumes Ltd., recently completed a two weeks tour of India, the Philippines and Thailand. The purpose of his visit was to meet PPL's major customers in the three countries.

In Bombay during Mr. Griffiths' visit was one of PPL's junior perfumers, Mr. David Forbes, who has been seconded to Hindustan Lever Ltd. for the past few months. Mr. Griffiths also received first hand information about PPL's current activities in the Soviet Union from one of Hindustan Lever's directors just back from a business trip to Moscow.

Export service drive by Foden

MR. E. H. Gibson, general service manager of Fodens Ltd. is on a six-week tour of overseas depots and agents. His itinerary includes Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Dubai, Kuwait, Bahrain and Greece.

IDEX

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT EXHIBITION

Sponsored by the Federation of Industrial Development Associations

Seymour Hall, London W.1.

4th - 6th April, 1973

All correspondence to be addressed to the Organisers, **46 Glebe Way, West Wickham, Kent, England. Telephone: 01-777 9629**

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 8.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	(+)-3-Allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl (+)-*trans*-chrysanthemate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14078
29.25	*N*-L-Alanylglycine	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14050

Imports of polyester cotton textiles from South Korea

AN article in *Trade and Industry*, November 23, 1972 (page 366) announced that no import licences would be issued until further notice for woven polyester/cotton textiles exported from South Korea on and after November 17, 1972.

It has now been decided to license all orders placed before November 17, 1972 that are included in a list compiled by the Koreans of exports which they are prepared to authorise.

As the details in the lists of the importers concerned are not adequate in all cases importers who have orders outstanding placed before the above date should apply on the current form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1. Each application should be accompanied by a copy of the contract document, together with a copy of any irrevocable letter of credit, opened before November 17, 1972 or any other document considered relevant to the order.

Quota arrangements for 1973 will be announced shortly.

General inquiries concerning this notice should be made to Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 20th Floor, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1 (Tel: 01-834 4422, Ext. 718/717). Inquiries about licensing should be made to Import Licensing Branch at the address above (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3404).

Notice to importers—imports of clover and grass seed

A NOTICE to Importers published in *Trade and Industry* on December 21, 1972 referred to the effect on UK import licensing arrangements of accession to the EEC and contained a list of goods which could on and after February 1, 1973 be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. The inclusion of clover and grass seed (T.H. 12.03) in the list was incorrect and traders should note that such imports may not be made under the Open General Import Licence until July 1, 1973 and that the present import arrangements (detailed in Notice to Importers No. 1324) will continue until then.

Inquiries about the regime applying to clover and grass seed on and after July 1, 1973 should be made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 83/91 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0HW (Tel. 01-834 8511, ext. 6483).

Disclosure of information about imports

CONSIDERATION is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1972 SITC(R)		Code number
719.62	Machinery for cleaning and drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; other packing or wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages; dish-washing machines —	
	Case packing and cartoning machines	8419 0185
	Chocolate and sugar confectionery wrapping machines	8419 0438
	Other (including parts)	8419 0580
718.12	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard —	
	Trimming and cutting machines for books and the like	8433 0388
719.8	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not elsewhere specified—	
	Plastics processing machinery (excluding machine tools)—	
	Injection moulding machines	8459 0941
	Vacuum and pressure forming machines	8459 1089
	Blow moulding machines	8459 1139
	Extrusion machines	8459 1192
	Compression and transfer presses	8459 1331
	Other (including parts but excluding moulds)	8459 1452

The Government are consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on this proposal, and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by February 15, 1973.

The address of the Association is: Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SL.

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Tel. 01-606 9417/8, 8567 for further details price lists, etc.

Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, with Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, at the DTI headquarters last week. A Government trade delegation from China, led by the Minister, visited Britain as guests of Mr. Walker (see last week's issue, page 104).

Libya: visa regulations

FURTHER to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of December 28 the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic has now announced that the following groups of visitors are exempt from the requirement for passport details to be in the Arabic language:

Guests of the Libyan Arab Republic

Navigators and pilots of ships and aircraft travelling to Libya

Experts and technicians whose entry into Libya to work in the public and private sectors is necessary in the interests of the state

Representatives of international companies and bodies who wish to submit international tenders for projects in Libya

Foreigners working in all fields of development in Libya.

Visitors who appear to be covered by one of these categories (which seem, in practice, to cover at least all businessmen dealing with the Libyan public sector) are advised to carry with them documentary evidence, preferably in Arabic, that they qualify, both when they apply for a visa and when they travel to Libya. They should, however, be warned that the issue of a visa does not necessarily guarantee entry into Libya.

Visitors not falling within these categories may wish to consider whether they should have the personal particulars in their passports translated into Arabic on a separate sheet before applying for a Libyan entry visa. **CRE ext. 2357/2225**

Cuba: visa regulations

THE Visa Abolition Agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba has been terminated. From January 24, 1973 visitors to Cuba from the UK will require a visa. They should consult the Cuban Embassy at 54 Conduit Street, London W1 (tel. 01-734 9031 to 9040).

Denmark and Bulgaria

A PROTOCOL to the long-term trade agreement between Denmark and Bulgaria covering the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 was signed in Copenhagen on December 15, 1972. Details of the protocol with quota lists for 1973 are available to British exporters.

EDB ext. 466/467/288

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Italy and Albania

A LONG-TERM Trade Agreement was signed in Tirana on November 10, 1972, between Italy and Albania covering the period November 10, 1972 to December 31, 1974. At the same time a protocol was signed regulating trade between the two countries for 1973.

The list of Albanian exports to Italy includes agricultural products, petroleum bitumen, medicinal extracts and oils, beech and oak parquet and plywood, cotton yarn and goods, electric and copper wire, plastic goods and handicraft products. Italian exports to Albania include metal goods, pharmaceutical and chemical products, plastic materials, agricultural products, medical equipment, motor vehicles, machine tools and industrial plant and equipment.

Details including the commodity lists for 1973 in Italian are available. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

French Sixth Plan

THE French Sixth Plan, published in one volume, contains the Government programme on general and selective industrial and social development for the period 1971 to 1975.

Detailed reports, in separate volumes for each industry and other studies, include: Aeronautical and space industries, Agriculture, Chemicals, Commerce, Construction, Communications, Electronics, Engineering, Food, Housing, Iron and steel, Motor vehicles, Metal-working industries, Paper, Power, Printing, Shipbuilding, Textiles (in all 31 volumes). An Appendix to these reports entitled 'Economic Projections for 1975 associated with the Sixth Plan' reviews the economic situation within the period covered by the plan.

Copies of the volumes listed above, in *French*, are now available for loan from the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Firms are asked to write specifying which volumes of the Plan they wish to borrow. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Import licences for Russian oil

LICENCES have been issued for the importation from the Soviet Union of a limited amount of naphtha and crude oil. These licences have been granted because of the special circumstances of the transactions and any applications for licences on similar grounds will be considered.

Inquiries should be addressed to Petroleum Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QJ.

Ghana: metrication plans

THE Ghana Government has announced that from September 1, 1974, Ghana will change over to the metric system of weights and measures. A Metrication Planning and Programming Committee is to be set up to co-ordinate the change-over and further details will be announced as they become known. Meanwhile, commercial and industrial organisations have been advised to start making their own arrangements for the change-over. **CRE ext. 3064/3331**

British commercial representation overseas

THE list of British Commercial Representation Overseas as published in the pink pages of *Trade and Industry* on January 4 should be amended as follows:

BELGIUM — **Antwerp:** Amend address to read Van Schoonbekeplein 6, 2000 Antwerp.

CANADA — **Regina:** Amend telex number to read 071-2360.

FRANCE — **Paris:** Amend address to read 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris.

— **Lille:** Amend address to read 60 Boulevard de la Liberté, (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex.

GERMANY In the addresses insert numbers before town names as follows:

1000 Berlin: 4000 Dusseldorf: 2000 Hamburg: 3000 Hanover: 8000 Munich: 7000 Stuttgart.

INDIA — **New Delhi:** Add telex number 2135 a/b ND 2135.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

— **Abu Dhabi:** Amend address to read First Floor, Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamid Building, Sheikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi (Postal address—PO Box 248 Abu Dhabi).

— **Dubai:** Amend telephone numbers to read 31070, 31893 and 31993.

BRITISH TRADE CORRESPONDENTS

— **Gilbert and Ellice Islands:** Amend address to read The Collector of Customs, PO Box 503, Betio, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

Swaziland: metrication

THE Swaziland Government have recently approved the change-over from the present system of weights and measures to the Metric System. The system that has been decided upon is the System International, which includes the provisions contained in the Directive of Control of the EEC.

A Metric Co-Ordinating Board to co-ordinate the change-over is to be established and all Government organisations and private companies in Swaziland are required to make the change-over, which is expected to take 18 months from the operative date of January 1, 1973. **CRE ext. 2794**

A delegation of Norwegian MPs—the Industrial Committee of the Norwegian Storting—visited Britain last week to discuss the leasing of oil and gas from the Ekofisk field and other industrial matters. The picture shows Mr. I. Ulveseth (left), who led the group, with Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry. The delegation had talks at the DTI, met representatives of Phillips Petroleum, and visited Teesside and Aberdeen.

Further £3 million credit for Poland brings total to £18 million

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a further £3 million loan being made by the National Westminster Bank Ltd. under its existing line of credit arrangement with the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA of Poland.

This is the second extension to the loan which was arranged in March 1972 to finance exports of capital goods and associated services from the UK to Poland. The first increase, agreed in October 1972, increased the original loan by £5 million to £15 million. This amount has been used and the extra £3 million loan has been agreed to finance additional contracts, bringing the total amount of finance to £18 million. Business so far placed under the line of credit has included contracts for computers, papermaking equipment and manufacturing plant for consumer goods.

The other conditions of the loan are unaffected. Contracts must be entered into on or before, March 31, 1973 and the minimum contract value remains at £50,000.

Exporters who require further details of this facility should contact Mr. I. Bonnett of ECGD (Tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7302) or Mr. D. S. Butler of the National Westminster Bank Ltd. (Tel. 01-606 1080 ext. 218).

The European A300B Airbus made its first flight outside France on January 16, to fly over the Hawker Siddeley plant at Hatfield, where the wings were designed. The giant 300-seater, claimed to be the world's quietest big jet, flew past at low level watched by a Chinese trade delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo and factory workers. It then flew on to Luton Airport—which is close to a large residential community —and demonstrated the quietness of its General Electric CF-6 turbofans. At Hatfield, the Chinese trade delegation saw the Trident production line. A total of 20 Trident airliners, under contracts worth £68 million, have been ordered by the People's Republic of China for the airline CAAC.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Irish Republic

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON DOG FOOD: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an order under the Imposition of Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1968 which imposed, for a period of six months, a provisional duty on imports from the United Kingdom of tins or cans of food suitable for consumption by dogs or by dogs and other animals. The order came into force on December 31, 1972.

The rates of duty are as follows:

a tins or cans not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (£0.008 per tin or can)
b tins or cans exceeding 8 oz. but not exceeding 16 oz. in weight (£0.016 per tin or can)
c tins or cans exceeding 16 oz. in weight (£0.032 per tin or can).

EDB ext. 466/467/288

IMPORT QUOTAS—CYCLE TYRES AND INNER TUBES: The Government of the Irish Republic has announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Act 1934 to 1964.

Quota no.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
2	Cycle tyres and inner tubes manufactured in certain countries	February 1, 1973 to January 31, 1974	Two hundred (200 articles)

EDB ext. 466/467/288

Switzerland

IMPORTED PRE-PACKED GOODS: The following amendment should be made to the Department's unofficial translation of the Swiss decree of September 1972, on binding declarations in trade and commerce in measurable goods:

Insert Article 4. Content, capacity, weight, unit price.
1 The level capacity means the volume which the receptacle contains when full to the brim.
2 The content is the volume or effective weight of the goods contained in a package or receptacle.
3 The nominal capacity is the volume of the goods which, according to the label, the receptacle holds.
4 The net weight is the weight of the goods, which, according to the label, the packet or container holds.
5 The 'drained weight' is the weight, according to the label, the filling a packet or container should hold after a two-minute drain.
6 The unit price is the price per litre, kilogram, metre, cubic metre or decimal multiple or sub-multiple of these units.

The existing Article 4 should be re-numbered 4 (a).

EDB ext. 460/461

Spain

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—ETHYL ALCOHOL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 6 announced the suspension of import duty until March 18, 1973, on ethyl alcohol (synthesis), tariff heading 22.08.A. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTAS—PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL AND PAPER: The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 6 announced the following duty-free import quotas for 1973:

Tariff no.	Description	Quota in metric tons
47.01.B.1.b 47.01.B.2	Chemical pulp for making newsprint	36,500
48.01.D.3.a.1	Newsprint	80,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Portugal

DRAWBACK ON IMPORTS OF MIXED YARN: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 289, of December 14, 1972 published Order No. 721/72 which authorised the import under drawback of mixed yarns for the manufacture of dyed or printed fabrics. ('Mixed yarn' is to consist of synthetic fibres and flax, with the former predominating). Duty on the import of 100 kg of imported fibres will be refunded in respect of 100 kg of dyed fabrics or 107.5 kg of printed fabrics exported. Customs authorities will verify, as they consider necessary, at the time of import or re-export, whether the yarn used, or to be used, complies with the above definition. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Yugoslavia

LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES EQUIPMENT—DUTIES REDUCED: The Yugoslav *Official Gazette* No. 61 of November 23, 1972 announced the establishment of lower import duties of 10 per cent for specific equipment for use in the leather and footwear industries. The lower rates are effective from November 24, 1972. The following tariff items are affected:

82.05/1g; 84.11/5; 84.16/1; 84.17/1c,1d,1j; 84.18/2b; 84.19/8; 84.21/3; 84.22/5e; 84.35/4; 84.40/1c,1i,1j,; 84.41/7,8,9,10; 84.42/1,2,3; 84.45/1c-4; 84.59/2i,2m; 85.11/1d,3; 85.12/6b; 87.07/1; 90.16/4; 90.22/3; 90.28.

Further details may be obtained on request. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Israel

AMENDMENT TO IMPORT LIBERALISATION LIST: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendment to the Free Import List:

Item no.	Description
'25.23	Item 25.23 is superseded by: Portland cement, other than grey; cement containing a high percentage of aluminium oxide, slag cement, superphosphatic cement and other similar hydraulic cements whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker.'

EDB ext. 420/475

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS: The Israeli authorities have notified amendments to the Weights and Measures Regulations 1963, which affect:

Equilibrating boxes used in equal-armed weighing machines
Second calibration or inspection of weighing machines.

Details of the amendments are available on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

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Lebanon

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Lebanese authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
29.16.11	a Citric acid and derivatives thereof	No change
12	b Tartaric, gluconic and salicylic acids, and derivatives thereof (other than glucono-delta-lactones and methyl salicylate); acetyl-salicylic acid derivatives:	
22	1 Intended for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. (Exemption applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration)	Free
29	2 Other	8% *ad val.*
	c Other	No change
29.19.11	a Glycerophosphoric acid and its salts; triguaiacyl phosphate; lactophosphates:	
12	1 Intended for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. (Exemption applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration)	Free
19	2 Other	8% *ad val.*
	b Other	No change

EDB ext. 420/475

RECONSTRUCTION TAX: The Lebanese Government has promulgated law No. 13/72, in force from January 1, 1973, extending the validity of the reconstruction tax and surcharges created under a law dated September 4, 1956, for another period of six years, expiring on December 31, 1978. The tax and surcharges were to expire at the end of 1972. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iran

IMPORT OF CEREALS AND LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES: The Central Bank of Iran has announced that from January 1, 1973 importers may open credits for the import of beans, peas, lentils, grass pea and other cereals and leguminous vegetables under

JANCO جانكو

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HEAD OFFICE:
JEDDAH
P.O.B. 1831 JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.
Tel. 6856, 2437, 5928. Telegrams: JANCOTIC JEDDAH

BRANCHES

RIYDAH—Kingdom of SAUDI ARABIA
P.O.B. 783 Riyadh
Tel. 62454
Telegrams: JANCOTIC RIYADH

MANNHEIM—W. GERMANY
MAIN—NECKAR—BAHN—STRASSE 6
68 Mannheim 71/Germany
Tel. (0621) 871394
Telegrams: JANCOTIC MANNHEIM

BEIRUT—LEBANON
Hashim Abdulrahman El Hashim Building
CORNISH EL MAZRAAH
Tel. 306501
Telegrams: JANCOTIC BEIRUT

MECCA—Kingdom of SAUDI ARABIA
JANCO KILO 151 MECCA
Tel. 20247

LONDON U.K.
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Iranian tariff number 51 without making a deposit for registration of order. This also applies to the import of these foods through collection bills falling due a maximum of nine months from the date of shipment. **EDB ext. 420/475**

IMPORT OF SEEDS, BULBS AND PLANTS: The Iranian Ministry of Agriculture states that certain orders are being registered with banks without the approval of the Plants Preservation Organisation. It is therefore stipulated that the import of seeds, bulbs, slips, scions, roots, fruits, plant seeds and, in general, any kind of plants or parts of plants into Iran must have the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. Iranian banks have been requested not to register orders for importation of the above-mentioned items without this approval. **EDB ext. 420/475**

IMPORT OF SACCHARINE: It has been brought to the Department's notice that the import into Iran of saccharine or foods and beverages containing saccharine is unauthorised, except in the case of foods and beverages for diabetic use, which require the prior approval of the Ministry of Health. **EDB ext. 420/475**

South Africa

AEROSOL CONTAINERS: South African *Government Gazette* notice no. R.315 of December 15, 1972 prohibits the use or possession for packing and sale of aerosol containers for particular goods other than as follows unless specifically authorised by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures:

1 Insecticides, insect repellants, disinfectants, germicides and air fresheners brimful capacity:	80 ml. 300 m.l 350 ml. 375 ml. 400 ml. 525 ml. 650 ml. and 1 litre
2 Paints varnishes, lacquers and industrial products brimful capacity:	80 ml. 140 ml. 225 ml. 375 ml. 400 ml. 525 ml. 650 ml. and 1 litre
3 Household products such as starch, furniture polishes, oven cleaners, glass cleaners and ironing aids brimful capacity:	60 ml. 80 ml. 120 ml. 140 ml. 160 ml. 225 ml. 300 ml. 350 ml. 375 ml. 400 ml. 525 ml. 600 ml. 650 ml. 800 ml. and 1 litre

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Ivory Coast

COTTON PRINTED MATERIALS: Decree No. 2486 MEF/AE of November 10, 1972 announced that the importation into the Ivory Coast of cotton printed materials (tariff position 55-09-A A e 1 23) from origins other than EEC countries cannot be effected without a prior authorisation from the Direction Générale des Affaires Economiques et des Relations Economiques Extérieures. **EDB ext. 472**

COTTON WOOL, GAUZE: The notice which appeared on page 220 of *Trade and Industry* November 2, 1972, announced new restrictions covering the importation into the Ivory Coast of cotton wool etc, cellulose and other wadding. The tariff position 30-01B should read 30-04. **EDB ext. 472**

Mauritania

CIGARETTES—IMPORT MEASURES: The Mauritanian Government has introduced with immediate effect new measures to combat the smuggling of cigarettes into Mauritania. In future imported cigarettes must be imported direct by sea or air through Nouakchott or Nouadhibou and not via Dakar or Las Palmas. Each packet must bear the inscription 'Vente en Mauritanie' and the importer's name and licence number. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Thailand

PAINT—DUTY REDUCED: The Thai Ministry of Finance has announced reductions in customs tariff on certain goods under headings 39.01 to 39.06. The rates of duty have been reduced from 40 per cent *ad valorem* or 3.50 Baht per kg to 10 per cent *ad valorem* or 0.70 Baht per kg, whichever returns the higher duty. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Singapore

CUSTOMS DUTIES AMENDMENTS: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published Customs Duties (Amendment No. 8) Order 1972 which amends the Customs Duties Order 1971 by substituting for the existing duties (shown in brackets) the new duties against the following items:

Code	Description	Unit of quantity	Customs duty Full	Pref.	Excise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
112 121	Sparkling wine not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$105.60 per dl ($96.80 per dl.)	$105.60 per dl. ($74.80 per dl.)	Nil
112 122	Still wines, not containing aromatic flavour materials exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$52.80 per dl. ($45.65 per dl.)	$52.80 per dl. ($37.40 per dl.)	Nil
112 123	Still wines, not containing aromatic flavour materials not exceeding 26% proof spirit	Litre	$33.00 per dl. ($25.10 per dl.)	$33.00 per dl. ($20.90 per dl.)	Nil
112 132	Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$52.80 per dl. ($45.65 per dl.)	$52.80 per dl. ($37.40 per dl.)	Nil
112 133	Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts not exceeding 26% proof spirit	Litre	$33.00 per dl. ($25.10 per dl.)	$33.00 per dl. ($20.90 per dl.)	Nil
112 301	Beer and ale	Litre	$20.68 per dl. ($16.70 per dl.)	$20.68 per dl. ($16.70 per dl.)	$14.08 per dl. ($11.44 per dl.)
112 302	Stout and porter	Litre	$20.68 per dl. ($18.05 per dl.)	$20.68 per dl. ($18.05 per dl.)	$14.08 per dl. ($11.44 per dl.)
112 403	Gin, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$145.00 per dl. (108.90 per dl.)	$145.00 per dl. ($108.90 per dl.)	Nil
112 405	Rum, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$145.00 per dl. ($108.90 per dl.)	$145.00 per dl. ($108.90 per dl.)	Nil
112 409	Liqueurs, bitters and similar beverages not exceeding 100% proof spirit	Litre	$145.00 per dl. ($124.50 per dl.)	$145.00 per dl. ($124.50 per dl.)	Nil
112 411	Samsoo, including medicated samsoo	Litre	$105.60 per p. dl ($88.00 per p. dl.)	$105.60 per p. dl. ($88.00 per p. dl.)	$59.40 per p. dl.
121 000	Tobacco, unmanufactured, including tobacco refuse	Kg.	$26.45 ($20.72)	$26.45 ($20.72)	Nil
122 201	Cigarettes	Kg.	$30.86 ($27.56)	$30.86 ($27.56)	$2.87

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Malaysia

SALES TAX ACT: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following list of goods which, notwithstanding the provisions of the Sales Tax (Rate of Tax) Order 1972, are now subject to a sales tax rate of 10 per cent:

Customs tariff heading and/or item number	Brief description of goods
22.03	Beer made from malt:
100	Beer and ale
200	Stout and porter
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alchol:
	Still wines:
101	not exceeding 26° proof spirit
102	exceeding 26° but not exceeding 42° proof spirit
103	exceeding 42° proof spirit
	Sparkling wines:
301	not exceeding 42° proof spirit
302	exceeding 42° proof spirit
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts:
101	Not exceeding 26° proof spirit
102	Exceeding 26° but not exceeding 42° proof spirit
103	Exceeding 42° proof spirit
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead):
100	Cider and perry
110	Sake (rice wine)
120	Mead
130	Wines obtained by the fermentation of fruit (except fresh grapes) juices and of vegetable juices
900	Other
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 140° proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alchol and neutral spirits) of any strength:
100	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of 140° proof or higher
300	Ethyl alcohol, denatured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller-General of Customs
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:
	Brandy:
101	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit
102	other
	Gin:
103	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit
104	other
	Rum:
105	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit
106	other
	Whisky:
107	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit
108	other
109	Liqueurs, bitters and similar beverages not exceeding 100° proof spirit
110	Samsoo (including medicated samsoo)
111	Arrack and pineapple spirit
199	Other spirituous beverages
400	Compound alcoholic preparations (concentrated extracts) for the preparation of beverages
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:
100	Cigars and cheroots
150	Cigarettes
151	Beedies
250	Snuff
	Other manufactured tobacco:
	packed for retail sale:
301	in airtight containers
302	other
	other:
303	provided that, at the time of import, it is shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller-General of Customs that it is not intended for use in the manufacture of cigarettes by power-driven mechanical means
304	other
900	Other
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetic and toilet preparations:
	Perfumery, containing spirits:
110	for domestic use
120	for other uses
	Perfumery, not containing spirits:
150	for domestic use
160	for other uses
71.01	Pearls, unworked or worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded pearls temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
71.02	Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
71.04 000	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones
71.05 000	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured
71.06 000	Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured
71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured
71.08 000	Rolled gold on base metal or silver, unworked or semi-manufactured
71.09 000	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, unwrought or semi-manufactured
71.10 000	Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal, unbase metal or precious metal, unworked or semi-manufactured
71.11	Goldsmiths', silversmiths' and jewellers' sweepings, residues, lemels, and other waste and scrap, of precious metal
71.12 000	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal
71.13 000	Articles of goldmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, other than goods falling within heading No. 71.12
71.14 000	Other articles of precious metals or rolled precious metal
71.15 000	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)

EDB ext. 469/468/401

CUSTOMS DUTY AMENDMENTS IN BUDGET FOR 1973: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, December 21, 1972, giving advance information on a wide range of customs duty amendments announced in the Malaysian budget for 1973. Full details have now been received. The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 23) Order 1972 which amends the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order 1968 by deleting the following code numbers and their descriptions (the First Schedule relates to import duties):

04.03 290	08.11 100	34.03 100	84.17 930	87.02 149
04.03 910	08.11 900	38.11 410	85.04 110	87.03 000
04.03 990	08.12 000	38.11 430	85.04 130	87.04 100
08.01 100	08.13 000	40.08 210	85.04 190	87.05 100
08.01 300	11.01 110	40.09 900	85.12 400	87.06 100
08.01 910	11.01 120	41.09 000	85.12 520	90.07 190
08.01 920	11.02 101	44.13 190	85.15 210	90.07 200
08.02 110	11.02 102	44.13 220	85.15 220	90.07 900
08.02 120	20.01 100	44.13 290	85.15.230	90.08 100
08.02 900	20.01 200	71.05 000	85.15 250	90.08 200
08.03 100	20.02 200	71.06 000	85.15.260	90.08 300
08.03 500	20.06 810	73.36 190	85.19 950	90.08 400
08.04 100	20.06 910	76.03 100	85.20 211	90.08 500
08.04 500	20.06 920	84.12 300	87.01 911	90.08 600
08.06 100	22.09 400	84.15 410	87.01 912	90.08 900
08.06 900	27.10 211	84.15 420	87.01 913	92.11 330
08.07 100	27.10 219	84.15 430	87.01 921	92.12 100
08.07 200	27.10 221	84.15 440	87.01 922	
08.07 900	27.10 229	84.15 910	87.01 923	
08.08 000	27.10 291	84.15 920	87.01 924	
08.09 100	27.14 100	84.15 930	87.02 131	
08.09 900	27.14 900	84.15 940	87.02 139	
08.10 000	27.16 000	84.17 110	87.02 141	

and inserting the following:

Investment in developing countries

PUBLICATION by the Government in April 1971 of the White Paper, *British Private Investment in Developing Countries* (Command 4656, HMSO 8p) marked a new policy of collaboration between the Government and the private sector designed to stimulate new British private investment in less developed countries, using certain Government support facilities.

Royal Assent has now been received to the necessary enactments, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office now have available free booklets defining aims, eligibility and how to apply for:

Pre-investment studies support
Joint ventures support
Infrastructure support

Firms may obtain these booklets from:

Private Investment and Consultancies Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH

It would assist if applicant firms give outline details of developing countries and projects in which they are interested. Such information will be treated in confidence.

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty						
			Federation Common Tariff	West Malaysia		Sabah		Sarawak	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Full (5)	Pref. (6)	Full (7)	Pref. (8)	Full (9)	Pref. (10)
04.03	Butter:								
	Anhydrous butterfat:								
290	other	Cwt.		$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72
	Other:								
910	in airtight containers	Cwt.		$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72
990	other	Cwt.		$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72	$11.20	$6.72
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:								
100	Bananas (including plantains)	Ton	$896						
300	Pineapples	Ton	$896						
	Other:								
910	fresh	Ton	$896						
920	dried	Ton	$896						
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:								
	Oranges, tangerines and mandarins:								
110	fresh	Ton	$896						
120	dried	Lb.	40 cts.						
900	Other	Ton	$896						
08.03	Figs, fresh or dried:								
100	Fresh	Ton	$896						
500	Dried (raisins)	Ton	$896						
08.04	Grapes, fresh or dried:								
100	Fresh	Ton	$896						
500	Dried	Ton	$896						
08.06	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh:								
100	Apples	Ton	$896						
900	Other	Ton	$896						
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh:								
100	Peaches	Ton	$896						
200	Plums	Ton	$896						
900	Other	Ton	$896						
08.08 000	Berries, fresh	Ton	$896						
08.09	Other fruit, fresh:								
100	Tropical fruit	Ton	$896						
900	Other	Ton	$896						
08.10 000	Fruit (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	Ton	$1,344						
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:								
100	In airtight containers	Ton	$1,344						
900	Other	Ton	$1,344						
08.12 000	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading no. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05	Ton	$896						
08.13 000	Peel of, melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions	Ton	$224						
11.01	Cereal flours:								
110	Of wheat or of meslin, in packings of over 10 lb	Ton	Nil						
120	Of wheat or of meslin, in packings of not over 10 lb	Ton	Nil						
11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled ,flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground:								
	Meal and groats:								
	of wheat or meslin:								
101	in packings of over 10 lb	Ton	Nil						
102	in packings of not over 10 lb	Ton	Nil						
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:								
100	In airtight containers	Lb.	40% or $33.60 per cwt. whichever is the higher						
200	Other	Lb.	40% or $33.60 per cwt. whichever is the higher						
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:								
	In airtight containers:								
200	other	Cwt.	40% or $33.60 per cwt. whichever is the higher						
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirits:								
	Other:								
	with added sugar:								
810	in airtight containers	Ton		$1,344	$1,120	$1,344	$1,120	$1,344	$1,120
	other:								
910	in airtight containers	Cwt.		$33.60	$28	$33.60	$28	$33.60	$28
920	other	Cwt.		$33.60	$28	$33.60	$28	$33.60	$28
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading no. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:								
400	Compound alcoholic preparations (concentrated extracts) for the preparation of beverages	Lb.	100%						

(continued on next page)

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: Federation Common Tariff	West Malaysia: Full	West Malaysia: Pref.	Sabah: Full	Sabah: Pref.	Sarawak: Full	Sarawak: Pref.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:								
	Petroleum spirit:								
	Motor spirit:								
211	90 octane and above	Ton		$1.40 per gln.	$1.40 per gln.	65 cts per gln.	65 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.
219	other	Ton		$1.40 per gln.	$1.40 per gln.	65 cts per gln.	65 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.
	Aviation spirit:								
221	100 octane and above	Ton		$1.40 per gln.	$1.40 per gln.	65 cts per gln.	65 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.
229	other	Ton		$1.40 per gln.	$1.40 per gln.	65 cts per gln.	65 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.
	Other:								
291	having a flashpoint below 73°F	Ton		$1.40 per gln.	$1.40 per gln.	65 cts per gln.	65 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.	90 cts per gln.
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals:								
100	Petroleum coke	Ton	Nil						
900	Other	Ton	Nil						
27.16 000	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar pitch (for example bituminous mastics, cut-backs)	Ton	Nil						
34.03	Lubricating preparations and preparations of a kind used for oil or grease treatment of textiles, leather or other materials, but not including preparations containing 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals:								
100	Lubricating oil preparations	Gallon		$1.05	$1.05	65 cts	65 cts	65 cts	65 cts
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat posions and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur treated bands, wicks and candles fly-papers):								
	Wood preservatives, being preparations other than surface coatings, containing insecticides or fungicides:								
	liquid:								
410	for application by impregnation	Gallon	20%						
	other:								
430	for application by impregnation	Cwt.	20%						
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes of unhardened vulcanised rubber:								
	Foam rubber not made up into manufactured articles:								
210	lined with textile fabric on one or both sides, not exceeding 5 mm in thickness	Cwt.	Nil						
40.09	Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanised rubber:					—			
900	Other	Cwt.	35%						
41.09 000	Parings and other waste, of leather or of composition or parchment-dressed leather, not suitable for the manufacture of articles of leather; leather dust, powder and flour	Lb.		25%	15%	25%	15%	25%	15%
44.13	Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured:								
	of coniferous species:								
190	other	Ton/CF	20%						
	of non-coniferous species:								
	teak:								
220	other	Ton/CF	20%						
	other:								
290	other	Ton/CF	20%						
71.05 000	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured	Lb.	10%						
71.06 000	Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured	Lb.	10%						
73.36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated and parts thereof, of iron or steel:								
	Gas operated:								
190	other	Value		45% or $10 each whichever is the higher	45% or $10 each whichever is the higher	45% or $10 each whichever is the higher	45% or $10 each whichever is the higher	45% or $10 each whichever is the higher	45% or $10 each whichever is the higher
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium:								
100	Plates	Cwt.	45 cts per lb						
84.12	Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air:								
300	For use in road vehicles	No.	whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher	50% or $250 whichever is the higher

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: Federation Common Tariff	West Malaysia		Sabah		Sarawak	
				Full	Pref.	Full	Pref.	Full	Pref.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other):								
	Domestic:								
	electrical:								
410	water coolers	No.	35%						
420	bottle coolers	No.	35%						
430	ice-cream storage cabinets	No.	35%						
440	deep-freeze cabinets	No.	35%						
	Parts:								
910	for non-domestic	Value	35%						
	for domestic:								
920	evaporators and condensers	No.	35%						
	other:								
930	non-electrical	Value	35%						
940	electrical	Value	35%						
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature, such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:								
	Heating and cooling plant and machinery:								
110	evaporators and condensers non-domestic refrigerating equipment	No.	35%						
	Parts:								
930	for sub-heading 84.17 110	Value	35%						
85.04	Electric accumulators:								
	6 and 12 volt accumulators:								
110	of a height (excluding terminals and handles) not more than 5 in.	No.		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
	of a height (excluding terminals and handles) over 5 in. but not more than 9 in.								
130	with plastic containers	No.		70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher	70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher	70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher	70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher	70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher	70% or 60c per lb. whichever is the higher
190	with containers other than of plastic	No.		60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher	60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher	60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher	60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher	60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher	60% or 50c per lb. whichever is the higher
85.12	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electro-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon:								
	Other than radio-frequency:								
400	Electric smoothing irons	No.		45% or $5 whichever is the higher	45% or $5 whichever is the higher	45% or $5 whichever is the higher	45% or $5 whichever is the higher	45% or $5 whichever is the higher	45% or $5 whichever is the higher
	Electro-thermic machines and appliances for domestic use:								
	for cooking:								
520	rice cookers	No.		55% or $15 whichever is the higher	55% or $15 whichever is the higher	55% or $15 whichever is the higher	55% or $15 whichever is the higher	55% or $15 whichever is the higher	55% or $15 whichever is the higher
530	ovens	No.		55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and remote control apparatus:								
	Radio broadcast receivers, whether or not combined with gramophone:								
210	combined with gramophone transistor, portable	No.	30%						
	other:								
220	mains operated	No.	30%						
230	battery operated	No.	30%						
	not combined with gramophone:								
	other:								
250	mains operated	No.	30%						
260	battery operated	No.	30%						
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in a electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentio-meters), other than heating resistors, printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels:								
	Parts:								
	other:								
950	for use with electric fans	Value	40%						
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs:								
	Discharge lamps:								

(continued on next page)

MALAYSIA
continued

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: Federation Common Tariff	West Malaysia: Full	West Malaysia: Pref.	Sabah: Full	Sabah: Pref.	Sarawak: Full	Sarawak: Pref.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
211	fluorescent lamps	No.		$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65
87.01	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07), whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys:								
	Other:								
	wheeled or half-track:								
911	under 25 bhp	No.	Nil						
912	25 bhp and above but under 40 bhp	No.	Nil						
913	40 bhp and above	No.	Nil						
	crawler (track-laying):								
921	under 25 bhp	No.	Nil						
922	25 bhp and above but under 50 bhp	No.	Nil						
923	50 bhp and above but under 95 bhp	No.	Nil						
924	95 bhp and above	No.	Nil						
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09)								
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (including dual purpose vehicles):								
	completely built-up:								
	new:								
131	ambulances	No.		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
139	other	No.		60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
	other:								
141	ambulances	No.		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
149	other	No.		60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
87.03 000	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, road sweeper lorries, snow-ploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radiological units), but not including the motor vehicles of heading No. 87.02	No.		10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:								
100	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01	No.	Nil						
87.05	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:								
100	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01	No.	Nil						
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:								
100	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within No. 87.01	Value	Nil						
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:								
	Cameras:								
190	other	No.	25%						
200	Photographic flashlight apparatus	No.	25%						
900	Parts and accessories	Value	25%						
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles:								
100	Cameras	No.	25%						
200	Sound recorders	No.	25%						
300	Combined camera/sound recorder type apparatus	No.	25%						
400	Projectors	No.	25%						
500	Sound reproducers	No.	25%						
600	Combined projector/sound reproducer type apparatus	No.	25%						
900	Parts and accessories	Value	25%						
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic:								
	Other sound recorders and reproducers:								
330	record-players (including record changers without any means of sound amplification)	No.	30%						
92.12	Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for sound or similar recording:								
100	Records	No.		35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%

EDB ext. 469/468/401

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New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—NAFTA ADDITION TO SCHEDULE 'A': Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
28.11.000	Arsenic, trioxide, arsenic pentoxide, and acids of arsenic

Ref. CRE 35252 **CRE ext. 2321**

Canada

HEARING ON GLASS FIBRES AND FILAMENTS (REFERENCE NO. 151): The Canadian Tariff Board is to conduct an inquiry and to report on the effects on production and consumption of tariff items 56005-1, 56010-1, 56015-1, 56105-1, 56110-1, 56117-1 and 56300-1 in so far as they relate to glass fibres, slivers, rovings, yarns, strand, non-woven batts, and non-woven mats, but not including such goods as insulation, woven glass fabrics or items manufactured from glass fabrics. The Board may, however, include such other tariff items as it deems relevant to the study. If in the Board's judgment amendments to the customs tariff are desirable, it will prepare a revised schedule of tariff items with recommendations on rates of duty.

Briefs or submissions on the industry, including proposals on the wording and rates of duty of the tariff items, must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Tariff Board not later than Tuesday, March 20, 1973. The public sitting will begin on Tuesday, May 29, 1973. Copies of the full text of the announcement are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE ext. 2698/2629

United States

DRUG IMPORTS: *Trade and Industry* of June 29, 1972 announced proposed regulations establishing procedures for the voluntary registration of foreign drug establishments. The US Food and Drug Administration has now proposed regulations implementing the Drug Listing Act 1972. These require all pharmaceutical products, including in vitro diagnostic products and animal drugs to be listed with the Administration. This listing is obligatory and foreign products not listed will be denied entry into the United States. The first listing will be required in June. (FR 12.12.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

FOOD QUALITY: *Trade and Industry* of April 20, 1972, announced proposals by the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs to make public certain information regarding food quality taken into account when considering regulatory actions. The proposed regulation has now been adopted and became effective on January 5. (FR 5.1.73). **EDB ext. 455/456**

ARTISTS' PAINTS: *Trade and Industry* of March 30, 1972 announced that paints and other surface-coating materials containing a certain percentage of lead were to be declared as banned hazardous substances. However, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposes to exempt artists' paints and related materials from this classification. The proposal is open for comment until March 5. (FR 4.1.73) **CRE ext. 2397**

Guatemala

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROLS REMOVED: The Guatamalan Central Bank has announced that from February 1, all foreign exchange controls will be removed. The announcement said this had been made possible by the satisfactory performance of the economy in general and a record increase in international reserves in particular. **CRE ext. 2290/2291**

Venezuela

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF: In view of the adoption by the Venezuelan authorities of a new Customs tariff, British exporters are advised that if they have orders pending for goods not at present

(*continued on next page*)

NEW ZEALAND

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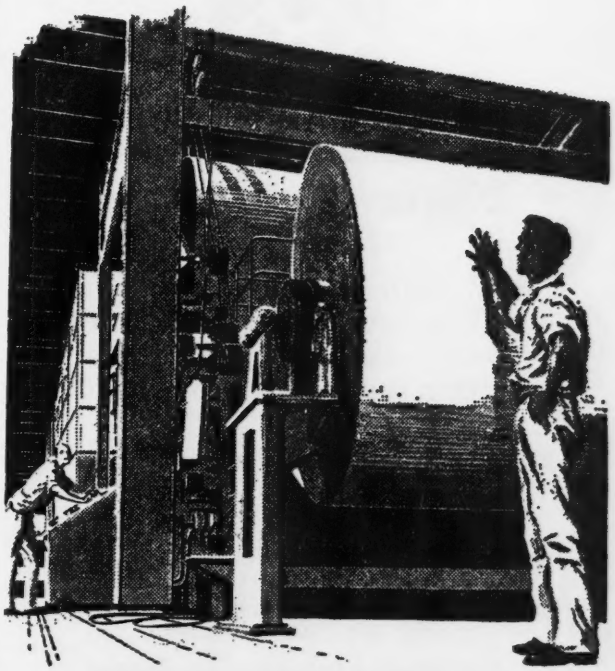

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VENEZUELA
continued

subject to an import licence they should make every effort to ensure arrival of the goods in Venezuela before January 31, 1973. In some cases the new rates of duty are substantially higher than the old rates. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Chile

IMPORT DUTY CONCESSIONS: Chilean Decree 1558/72 reduces the *ad valorem* duty to 40 per cent on imports of elements, parts and components for the manufacture of hydraulic equipment, provided that such imports have obtained the approval of CORFO.

Chilean Decree 1559/72 suspends both the Specific and the *ad valorem* duties on imports of telephonic material for the central plants and telephonic communications centre of Aysen, provided that the imports have been approved by CORFO.

Chilean Decree 1699/72 suspends both the Specific and the *ad valorem* duties on imports of goods for the enlargement of fuel line fire equipment, provided that the imports have prior approval from the Fuel Department of the Ministry of Mining. However, this concession does not apply to goods which are dutiable under the Minimum Common External Tariff, in force for member countries of the Andean Pact.

Chilean Decree 1794/72, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 9, 1972, temporarily suspends both the Specific and the *ad valorem* duties levied on imports of machinery, spares, containers, raw materials, parts and pieces and other items necessary for the manufacture of phosphated fertilisers. This temporary suspension of import duties will remain in force for one year from the date of publication in the *Diario Oficial.* **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

IMPORT DUTY REDUCTION: Chilean Decree 1288/72 reduces the *ad valorem* duty to 90 per cent cif on 'copper and manganese aluminium alloys, with a content, moreover, of magnesium, silicon, iron, zinc or others in small quantities and which do not technically constitute duralumin and may therefore be classified under subheading 76.03.99' falling under BN 76.03. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

SPARE PARTS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES: Peruvian Decree Law 19859 extends indefinitely the duty exemptions on spare parts for public transport vehicles, created by Decree Law 19256 (see *Trade and Industry*, February 17, 1972). The items exempted, as long as they do not have Peruvian similars, are those listed in Decree Law 18387 of September 4, 1970 and Supreme Decree 354-68-HC of August 16, 1968. The General Customs Directorate and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce must be informed of imports to be made under this concession. Parts of the following tariff numbers are affected:

40.06	40.14	45.03	70.09	73.29	83.01	83.02	84.06	84.10	84.11
84.22	84.61	84.63	84.64	85.04	85.08	85.09	85.20	87.06	90.27

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

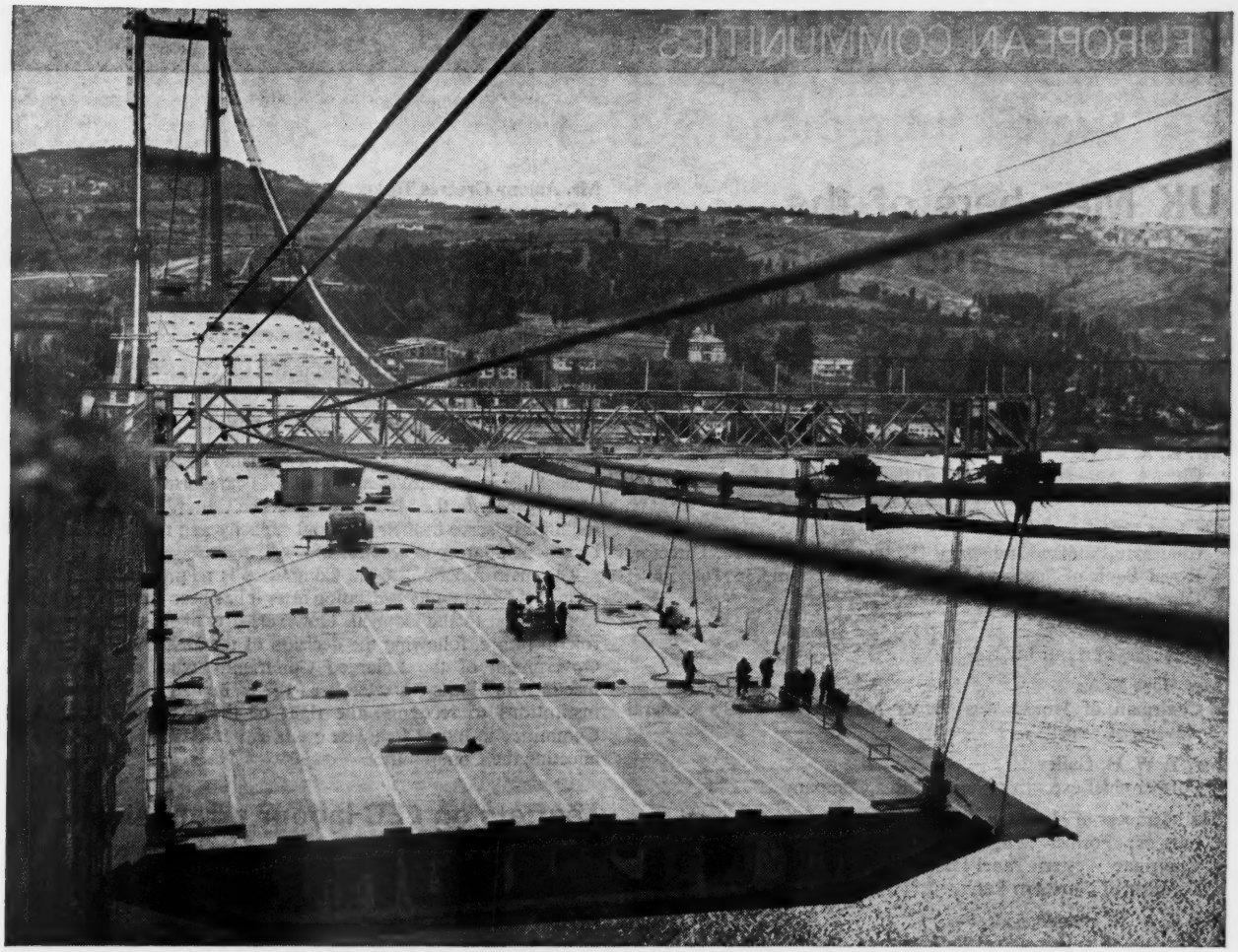
Uruguay

IMPORT DUTY CONCESSIONS: Further to Uruguayan Decree 218/972 (see *Trade and Industry*, April 20, 1972) exempting various goods from the payment of customs duties and certain other import charges, Decree 670/972 extends these exemptions until March 31, 1973, for the following goods:

Imports of raw sugar for refining, yerba mate (semi-processed), raw coffee beans, hessian road-making machinery, pharmaceuticals and raw materials for their manufacture.

Imports of processed yerba mate will remain exempt from 50 per cent of these import duties and charges.

These concessions will apply only if the goods are imported free of surcharge or with a surcharge not exceeding 10 per cent.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312



Bosporus Bridge (looking towards the Asian side of the Bosporus), which is due to be opened for this year's summer traffic. The project is one of European co-operation, the designers being the British firm Freeman, Fox and Partners, and the main contractors an Anglo-German consortium of Cleveland Bridge and Hochtief AG. The deck will carry six lanes of traffic and the side spans will provide for footpaths and cycle tracks.

LEATHER CLOTHING MACHINERY — DUTYFREE: Uruguayan Decree 753/972 temporarily exempts imports of machinery and equipment for the installation of new leather clothing industries, or for their modernisation or extension, from all import charges, including import duty, surcharges, minimum surcharge, consular fees, etc., with the exception of the 'services rendered' charge. The exemptions, which will remain in force until November 23, 1973, will be subject to the following conditions:

1 That the goods are not normally nationally produced;
2 That they have external financing for a minimum period of three years;
3 The industrial importing firms must assume the obligation to export leather clothing at an fob value equivalent to the cif cost of the imported goods in accordance with the regulations of the decree and within a period of three years from the date when the machinery or equipment is cleared through Customs.

Prior authorisation for such import operations must be granted by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

RACE-HORSES FOR BREEDING—DUTY FREE: Uruguayan Decree 737/972 extends the rulings of Decrees 418/970 and 686/971 whereby imports of pedigree race-horses for breeding purposes are exempt from import duties, consular fees and other charges, until September 3, 1973. Horses being imported under the conditions of this decree, however, may not take part in any national races. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Jamaica

TRADE WITH JAPAN: The Jamaican authorities have issued Notice 2819 advising Jamaican importers that Japan has been removed from the list of non-permitted countries set out in paragraph 1 of the Open General Licence (imports).

IMPORT LICENSING: The list of exceptions to the Jamaican Open General Licence has been amended by the addition of the following items:

Parts for motor cycles
Manufactures of milled rubber:
a Mats
b Door stops
c Plungers
Aircraft tyres and tubes
Spectacle frames—all types

Licences are now required for all these items.
EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Cayman Islands

NEW CUSTOMS LAW: Copies of the Cayman Islands' new customs law have been received. The law governs importation and other customs matters. All import items have now been classified.
EDB ext. 7312/474/476

PACKAGE TAX: Tonnage tax has been replaced by a package tax. The rates of tax payable are embodied in the third schedule of the new customs law. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

CURRENCY LAW: A law introducing local currency was put into operation on April 10, 1972, and the parity of the Cayman dollar is CI$2 = £1. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

UK Members of the Economic and Social Committee

AT its meeting on January 15 the Council of Ministers of the European Communities appointed the following British members to the Economic and Social Committee:

Mr. D. A. Clark
Chief economist to Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd.; Member of CBI Council; Member of CBI Committee on Value Added Tax

Sir John Carmichael
Chairman, 'Sidlaw' Industries (Holdings) Ltd. (Jute); Director, Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.; Director, Grampian Television; Director, Abbey National Building Society

Mr. Basil de Ferranti
Director, Ferranti Ltd.

Mrs. June Evans
Chairman of Housewives Trust; Member of BBC's General Advisory Council

Mr. T. W. H. Gailey
Former chief executive National Bus Company

The Marquess of Hamilton
Farmer; Former MP; High Sheriff Northern Ireland 1970; Chairman Western Panel Local Enterprises Development Unit; Director of Northern Bank

Mr. C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton
Consultant to British Textile Employers Association

Sir Patrick McCall
Previously Clerk of Lancashire County Council, Police Authority and Lieutenancy of Lancaster; Adviser to County Councils Association on Parliamentary and General Matters, Local Government Re-organisation and Police Affairs

Miss Anne Mackie
Deputy to the industrial relations adviser of Unilever

Sir John Nicholson
Director, Ocean Steamship Co., Barclays Bank Ltd. and Royal Insurance Company

Sir John Peel
Obstetric and gynaecological surgeon; past President of British Medical Association

Mr. Hugh Rees
Chartered surveyor, auctioneer and estate agent; former MP

Miss Eirlys Roberts
Head of research and editor-in-chief, Consumers' Association

Dr. Albert Edward Sloman
Vice-Chancellor, University of Essex; President of the Conference of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors; Member of Council of Europe Committee for Higher Education

Mr. Antony Greaves Tasker
Director, Overseas Development Institute; Governor, Institute of Development Studies; Member of UK National Commission for UNESCO; Executive Committee British Council; Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development

Sir Gwilym Williams
Farmer, (President National Farmers Union 1966-70)

The Economic and Social Committee (ESC) is a Community institution established under the EEC and the Euratom Treaties. (There is a similar, but separate Consultative Committee for the European Coal and Steel Community) (ECSC).

The Treaties specify that the membership of the Committee shall consist of representatives of the various categories of economic and social activity in the Member States. The Committee's members are required to serve in their personal capacity and may not be bound by any mandatory instructions.

The main function of the Committee is to prepare opinions on proposed Community legislation after it has been transmitted by the Commission to the Council. However, it is likely to have a wider role in future, following the decision of the Heads of State and of Government of the Enlarged Community who, at the Summit meeting in Paris in October 1972, invited the Community institutions to recognise the right of the Economic and Social Committee in future to advise on its own initiative on all questions affecting the Community.

Leaflets on EEC labour arrangements

THREE leaflets designed to give information on the free movement of labour arrangements within the Common Market are now available from the Department of Employment's employment offices. They are:

(i) **Working in Europe**—how to get a job and what you should know before you accept it.
(ii) **Working in Britain**—right of entry and conditions of employment.
(iii) **Employing workers from the EEC.**

EEC regulations for UK-Continental road journeys

FROM April 1 drivers of all road passenger vehicles with more than nine seats including that of the driver, will have to comply with EEC rules if they take the vehicle from the United Kingdom to or through a member country of the Community. The rules cover the whole journey from the starting point in the UK and extend to a private motorist in charge of a minibus or similar vehicle. The driver must be at least 21 years of age and must not drive for more than eight hours a day (or nine hours a day on two days a week). He must rest after four hours continuous driving and his rest periods must include a minimum of 10 consecutive hours daily rest in 24 hours. This minimum, however, can be varied to two periods of nine hours, two of 10 hours and two of 11 hours a week. In every seven days he must have a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours immediately preceded or followed by the daily rest. The total number of hours driving must not exceed 48 in seven consecutive days or 92 in 14 consecutive days.

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The driver will have to record driving and rest periods on a model form comprising daily and weekly sheets.

After July 1 the driver will also have to carry a journey control document—which will release him from the need to satisfy the journey licensing requirements of individual countries.

Leaflets will be issued by April with full details and information on where to obtain documents.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408 or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks. (*Official Journal* No. L12, January 13, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 72/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2474/72 on the sale at reduced prices of intervention butter for direct consumption in the Community. (*Official Journal* No. L12, January 13, 1973).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 49/73 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Official Journal* No. L10, January 11, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 50/73 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products. (*Official Journal* No. L10, January 11, 1973) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT: *Trade and Industry* dated June 30, 1971 contained a notice about the Additional Protocol to cover the timing and implementation of the transitional stage of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey. This Additional Protocol and a new Financial Protocol, which were signed on November 23, 1970, entered into force on January 1, 1973. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L293 dated December 29, 1972 contains the texts of these Protocols and of a number of related documents as follows:

Regulation (EEC) No. 2760/72 relating to the conclusion of the Additional Protocol as well as the Financial Protocol, signed on November 23, 1970, annexed to the Agreement creating an association between the European Economic Community and Turkey and also relating to the measures to be taken for their coming into force.

The Additional Protocol.

The Financial Protocol.

Information on the coming into force of the Additional Protocol as well as the Financial Protocol.

Agreement relating to products covered by the ECSC.

Information on the coming into force of the Agreement relating to products covered by the ECSC.

Final Act.

Internal Agreement, relating to the Financial Protocol.

Information on the coming into force of the internal Agreement relating to the Financial Protocol.

Declarations handed on July 11, 1972 by the permanent representative of Germany to the European Communities concerning the application to the Land of Berlin of the Additional Protocol (EEC/Turkey), the second Financial Protocol as well as the internal Agreement relating to the Financial Protocol.

The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

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New reports on offshore oil and gas show 'tremendous opportunities'

—Mr. Peter Walker

'THE discovery of gas and oil in the North Sea is one of the most important developments for the well-being of this country which we have seen this century', said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on January 16. 'It is a unique opportunity and I am determined to see that Britain obtains the fullest possible benefits from these discoveries.'

Mr. Walker was welcoming the Government publication of two new documents. 'The first is a report to Parliament on North Sea Oil and Gas*' he said; 'this provides a short but comprehensive survey of the remarkable developments which have taken place during the last eight years. The second is a report which the Government commissioned from the International Management and Engineering Group on the potentialities and opportunities for British industry both for the supply of equipment, materials and services to this rapidly expanding off-shore industry, and for building on this base to penetrate world markets.

'The report to Parliament gives a striking survey of the speed with which Britain has started to develop these recently discovered resources. The first discovery of gas in British waters was as recent as 1965, but already some 90 per cent of the gas consumed in this country is coming from the North Sea. The first oil was discovered only at the end of 1970, and plans to develop the field and pipe oil ashore were not completed until the end of 1971; yet despite immense difficulties of environment, such as distance from the shore, depth of water, and some of the worst weather in the world, we expect to get North Sea oil flowing ashore in very large quantities by 1975. This is a major achievement.

'The IMEG report is an important and valuable document. It illustrates quite clearly the potentialities available to British industry. Between 1973 and 1985 an average of some £300 million of business annually will be available from the activities in the seas surrounding the United Kingdom, and in the free world as a whole, more than £1,300 million a year.

'The opportunity is unique and must be effectively grasped. The opportunity is of particular importance to the nation's regional policies in that the main oil fields discovered so far lie off our Scottish and North Eastern coasts thus providing these regions with all of the potentialities of being the natural base for the operating companies. Furthermore, there is in these areas a considerable concentration of the equipment supplying industries such as heavy engineering and process plant, steel and shipbuilding.

'If we are successful on our own Continental Shelf we will transform the prospects of two regions which have too long been dependent on declining industries. We will gain substantial advantages to our balance of payments and we will establish a base from which to attack the even bigger markets further afield. I am therefore determined to see that the Government acts speedily and decisively and that British industry is given every assistance in developing the skills and products that are required.

'The detailed information contained in the IMEG report will be of considerable help to companies considering the possibilities of this market. The report emphasises that there is no time to be lost.

Off-shore supplies office

'The report makes a number of important recommendations for Government action in this sphere. The Government is sympathetic to these recommendations and intends to act upon them. One of the most important recommendations is for the creation of a special agency to sponsor and assist the development of an internationally competitive British supply and contracting capability. I have decided that the speediest and most effective way to act upon this recommendation is to create an off-shore supplies office with a staff which will include people with direct experience of the needs and problems of the oil industry and of the supplying industries. It is vital that this office should have a director with considerable experience of the supplying industries and who has proved his ability as a senior executive in industry. I am glad to say that we have been successful in getting such a director whose name will be announced within the month. The off-shore supplies office will be able to commence operations immediately and will have all the advantages of working within the Industrial Development Executive. There will, therefore, be no overlapping, no indecision and the substantial powers available under the Industry Act will be able to be used to benefit the fast expansion and growth of our supplies and contracting industries.

Special arrangements for Scotland

'Because of the particular importance of off-shore developments to the Scottish economy I am making special arrangements for Scotland. The off-shore supplies office will discharge its responsibilities there through a new Scottish Petroleum Office in Glasgow to be set up as part of the Scottish Industrial Development Office. I plan to appoint as head of that office a man with experience of the oil and oil-related industries. Alongside it in Glasgow we shall put a branch of the DTI Petroleum Division which deals with oil policy, licensing and regulation. This branch will be largely staffed with expert petroleum engineers. This will create an effective Scottish centre for stimulating industrial development relating to off-shore oil. The centre will bring together the Scottish Industrial Development Office, the Off-shore Supplies Office and the DTI Petroleum Division. It will work in the closest co-operation with the Scottish Office through the Scottish Economic Planning Board, and its new North Sea Oil Development Committee.

'The North East region is another region of the country where facilities and knowledge in this sphere are important and I am, therefore, making available specialist expertise in this field within the North Eastern Regional Office of my Department.

'A second important recommendation is that we should ensure that British companies are given a full and fair opportunity by requiring all off-shore operators to provide periodical returns of past purchases and forecasts of forthcoming purchases, and that in granting further off-shore licences the Government should take into account the information provided. My Department has already made arrangements with the operators to obtain such returns.

'A third important recommendation is that action should be taken to establish credit facilities covering sales of equipment and services by British companies to off-shore operators. This raises a number of technical complications and the Government is giving urgent and sympathetic study to possible ways of meeting the needs of industry in this field.

'The IMEG report read together with the report on North Sea Oil and Gas indicates quite clearly the immense dimensions of the opportunities that are now available to us. It is vital that industry and Government work together in order to see that the nation generally, and the North East and Scotland in particular, reap the fullest benefits from these exciting discoveries. As a nation we came late into this field of economic activity but other nations have shown us that there can be advantages for a country which moves into a new field—even a field where other countries consider themselves traditionally dominant. The new opportunities are ours now and we intend to seize them.'

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. B. M. Grime to be a part-time member of the South Western Electricity Board.

Lord Penney of East Hendred to be a part-time member of the South Eastern Electricity Board.

Sir Mark Henig, the chairman of the East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council, to be deputy chairman of the National Gas Consumers' Council.

* This report is published in full in *New Technology*, which appears as a supplement to this week's *Trade and Industry*.

Work starts on new industrial site for Border factories

COL. J. I. M. Smail, chairman of Eastern Borders Development Association, drove an earthmoving machine on January 22 to mark the official start of the contract for the preparation of a new industrial site for the Borders at East Ord, Berwick. Mr. H. Heyman, chairman of the English Industrial Estates Corporation in his welcoming address commented on the virile local enterprise which has achieved much success in attracting support for the provision of new industrial facilities in the Berwick area.

Berwick is a designated growth point at which the Development Commission, through their agents the English Industrial Estates Corporation, have been providing factories in advance of demand. The Commission are attempting to halt the migration from rural areas and at Berwick are aided in their efforts by the Eastern Border Development Association who are actively involved in efforts to attract new industry to the Borders.

On the Tweedmouth Estate three factories each of 15,000 sq. ft. have been built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on behalf of the Development Commission. P. D. Springall Ltd., manufacturers of steering wheels, were the Corporation's first tenant on the site and originally occupied a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory. Springalls were sufficiently pleased with their development to ask for a second factory of the same size. The third factory has recently been taken over by a local firm—T. A. Landels and Sons Ltd., agricultural and general engineers—who were previously housed in old property in Berwick. An extension to this factory of 6,000 sq. ft. has been authorised and work will begin in April. Including the workers to be transferred by Landel, it is anticipated that these developments will provide employment eventually of approximately 230—predominantly men.

These developments have utilised the available land on the Tweedmouth Estate and in order that further building can take place the estate, has, in effect, been extended by the Development Commission through the Department of Trade and Industry acquiring from the Norham and Islandshires Rural District Council further land at East Ord totalling 14.34 acres, and which is adjacent to the existing estate at Tweedmouth. The first factory of some 10,000 sq. ft. for this new site has been approved by the Development Commission and work on this unit should start in April. The Commission have also approved in principle the provision of a second factory of 15,000 sq. ft. the construction of which should start late autumn. It is expected that these two factories when occupied should provide employment for a further 100 people. The site allows for future factory developments and/or extensions totalling approximately 50,000 sq. ft.

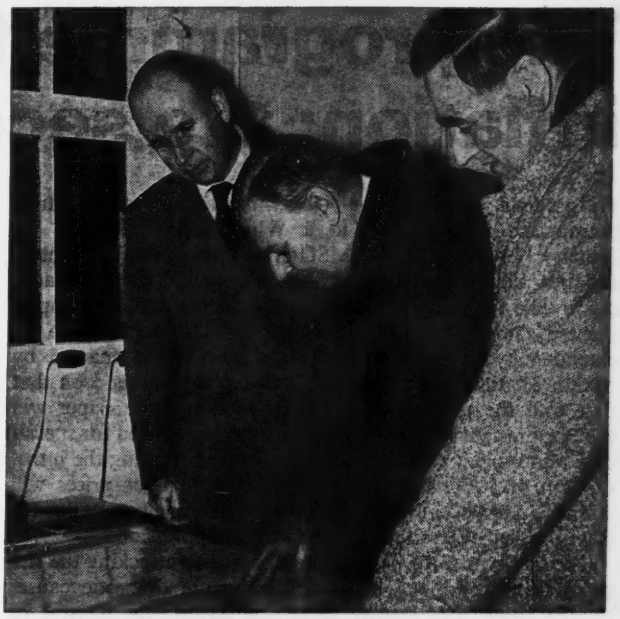
For further information please contact: Mr. G. B. Thompson, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Team Valley, Gateshead, Co. Durham (Tel: Low Fell 876071).

Ranco to occupy first Newnham advance factory

RANCO Controls of Plymouth and Bodmin are to occupy the first advance factory on the Newnham Industrial Estate near Plymouth. The company are manufacturers of thermostatic controls with a world-wide export business.

Announcing the move to the new DTI factory, Mr. Vernon Lewis, director and general manager, said on January 17: 'We shall use the badly needed additional space for the expansion of output of existing products and to add new products to our range, which lack of sufficient space restricts us from doing at our existing Southway Drive, Plymouth and Bodmin plants. We anticipate that the total employed by Ranco at our three plants in the south-west will eventually rise from 1,800 to around 3,000.'

Ranco Controls are believed to be one of the fastest growing industrial enterprises in the south-west. All their expansion of output of thermostatic controls has been within the SW region and the number of units produced has doubled in the last five years alone to over eight million a year, of which more than half are exported.



Mr. J. N. Archer, Under-Secretary of DTI's Marine Division (left), being shown a chart of the Humber by Mr. Sylvester Mathews (centre) at Hull, at the Humber Oil Pollution Control Centre, recently opened at Immingham. Mr. Mathews, who has just retired, was Principal Officer, Marine Survey, East of England District. A former derelict building now has a store-room for detergent equipment and protective clothing, an office containing navigational charts, tidal and meteorological information and Nature Conservancy data, and a rest room with washing, cooking and dining facilities. A report of Mr. Archer's speech at the opening was given on page 127 of last week's issue.

Television manufacturers expand at Camborne—Redruth

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that the English Industrial Estates Corporation are to build an extension of 41,000 sq. ft. to the premises occupied by Rank Radio International Ltd., at Carn Brea, Camborne—Redruth.

Rank Radio International Ltd., well known as manufacturers of television sets, have been at Camborne—Redruth since 1963 and this is the fifth extension to be built to the original 31,000 sq. ft. factory. The company now occupy 47,500 sq. ft. of space and employ over 1,400 people.

When this latest extension is completed the total area will be nearly 90,000 sq. ft. and a further 400 people will eventually be employed.

DTI satellites to be launched by NASA

AN Exchange of Notes which took place in Washington DC on January 17 completed formal arrangements for NASA to launch DTI satellites on a repayment basis. A Memorandum of Understanding was negotiated between DTI and NASA following the decision to terminate the Black Arrow launcher programme, which was announced in July 1971. The Exchange of Notes confirms the arrangements, which will be implemented by a contract for each launching.

The first satellite to be launched by NASA under these new arrangements will be X4, which is designed to prove in orbit a new 3-axis attitude control system, together with a deployable solar array and a number of experimental sensors. Prime contractor for the X4 satellite is Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Limited. Launch is scheduled for March 1974, on a NASA Scout vehicle.

Plans for subsequent DTI satellites, forming part of the National Space Technology Programme, are being considered in the light of the present discussions on a unified European space programme. Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Limited and Marconi Space and Defence Systems Limited are currently engaged in the Project Definition phase of DTI's proposed Geostationary Technology Satellite (GTS), designed for launch on a NASA Delta vehicle towards the end of 1975.

The programme for controlling inflation: the second stage

THE second stage of the Government's counter-inflation programme was set out in a White Paper published on January 17 (Cmnd. 5205. HMSO price 16p). A draft 'Counter-Inflation Bill' was published on the same day. To provide adequate time for the new measures to be considered and implemented the Government is asking for the standstill to be extended by 60 days. Provided the new Bill is enacted by March 31, the standstill on pay will come to an end on that date and the pay policy described in the White Paper will then be brought into operation. Because of the need for special care about price movements in the period following the introduction of VAT, the standstill arrangements for prices will continue until the end of April. Thereafter the new policy for prices described in the White Paper will apply.

The Government's policies are directed to attacking the rise in prices. Most price increases stem from domestic causes though some, like import costs, are outside the control or influence of the United Kingdom and are charges which, as a nation, we cannot avoid. The Government are determined to press home the attack on the domestic causes of rising prices. In working out the policies to achieve this the Government have had in mind three objectives: to steady prices, to be fair and to sustain a faster rate of economic growth.

Two new agencies

The draft Bill provides for the establishment of two new agencies: a **Price Commission** and a **Pay Board.** It also gives to the Government and the agencies for a three-year period, powers to regulate prices, pay, dividends and rents. Under the Bill a code for determining prices and pay will be prepared. It is intended that all concerned with prices and pay should observe the policies, which will be embodied in this code. The code will be laid before Parliament in a statutory instrument and will, on approval, be applied by the agencies. Ministers will ensure that the agencies receive the necessary information about prices and pay increases, to enable them to apply the code to particular cases. They will thus play a key role in implementing the policy within the code and their decisions will be binding.

Control of prices

Manufacturers will be permitted to increase their prices only to the extent that they have to meet unavoidable cost increases. The extent to which these cost increases can be passed on in increased prices will be prescribed in the code of rules which the Price Commission applies.

Limit on profit margins

Net profit margins as a percentage of sales in the home market will not be allowed to exceed the average level in the best two of the previous five years. If the limit is exceeded, price reductions will be required.

Prior notification of manufacturers' prices

Large firms will be required to seek prior approval for price increases for manufactured goods. This requirement may also be applied to other firms with a substantial share of the market for certain important products. Smaller firms not required to seek prior approval for price increases may be required to provide regular information enabling the Price Commission to monitor their prices effectively.

Wholesale and retail prices

In operating the price control, the gross percentage margin of distributors will be held at the level of a recent base period. This control will be backed by a limitation of profit margins comparable to that applied to manufacturers. The Government intend to ensure that the control over manufacturers' prices is fully reflected at the retail level. Extra profits should not be made as a result of increases in world prices of food and other products and it may be necessary to make further special arrangements to limit margins to ensure that retail prices do not rise to an unreasonable extent.

Replacement of Purchase Tax and SET by VAT

Special arrangements will be made to ensure that after the tax changes the full benefit of any new reduction in tax is passed on to the public and any price increases are no larger than justified. The Bill includes the necessary power to ensure the consumer is treated fairly.

Nationalised industry prices

The Government propose that the prices of the nationalised industries shall in general be subject to regulation on the same principles as apply in the private sector, and they will be within the scope of the Price Commission, just as pay in the industries will be within the scope of the Pay Board. Certain prices will be outside the control, such as export prices. Prices for coal and steel are subject to our obligations as members of the European Coal and Steel Community. The effect of the policy for the next stage will be that the industries will not for the time being be permitted to increase their prices by more than their cost increases in order to reduce the deficits they have incurred, partly as a result of price restraint during the last 18 months.

Land and business rents

The Government fully recognise the extent to which rising land prices can contribute to general inflationary pressures. They intend, therefore, to bring forward proposals to increase land availability. They also intend to continue in the next stage of the policy the standstill on business rents.

Pay

For the next stage of the policy, there will be a limit on the total annual cost of pay increases for any group of workers. The limit will relate to the group and not to the individual. The limit will be the sum which would result from the payment of £1 a week plus 4 per cent of the pay bill for the group over the previous year exclusive of overtime. The limit is expressed in a way which deliberately allows for negotiation and flexibility.

The initial 90 day standstill runs until February 27. Thereafter no increase caught by the standstill will be held up for

more than 90 days, provided the implementation date is not less than 12 months after the previous settlement.

The inclusion of the flat £1 within the pay limit favours the low paid groups for which it would give a better deal than a single percentage limit. The Government also propose to pursue in consultation with the TUC and CBI proposals worked out in the tripartite talks which evisaged the establishment of a board with the task of helping to improve the capacity of industry to raise relative pay levels for the lower paid. The Government will particularly wish to discuss the question of threshold agreements for the subsequent stage, which could be of special importance in protecting the living standards of low paid workers.

Scope of the pay policy

The limits on pay increases apply to all wages and salaries from shop floor to board level, and to other improvements in terms and conditions of employment, fringe benefits etc. The coverage is the same as that in paragraphs 10 and 20 Cmnd 5125*. The limits apply also to the income of self-employed persons.

*See *Trade and Industry*, November 16, 1972, p 318.

It will be an important principle of the policy that pay settlements should not operate sooner than 12 months after the last settlement of the group concerned.

Subsequent stage of the policy

The policy described above will operate until the autumn. The Government will undertake full consultation on the policy for the subsequent period, to develop a policy which will enable the possibilities of economic growth to be fully realised in terms of the community as a whole, while bringing down the rate of increases of prices and money incomes.

Dividends

The present control by reference to the corresponding dividend a year earlier will continue until the end of the extended standstill. Thereafter, dividends declared for a company's account year will not be permitted to bring the total declarations for that year to more than 5 per cent above the amount declared for the company's preceding account year.

COUNTER-INFLATION BILL—EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Bill provides for the control of prices, pay, dividends and rents following the expiration of Section 2 of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972. It creates two Agencies, the Price Commission and the Pay Board, and provides powers for them to restrict prices and pay in accordance with a code to be formulated by the Treasury. It also provides for restrictions to be imposed on dividends and rents. These powers are exercisable initially for three years. There is also a temporary power to control the effect on prices of the introduction of value-added tax.

Clause 1 provides for the establishment of the Agencies and the appointment of their members. It is supplemented by the provisions of Schedule 1.

Clause 2 provides for the Treasury to prepare a code to which the Agencies are to have regard in performing their functions under the Bill, and which may contain practical guidance for those concerned in decisions on levels of prices and pay. The code will be contained in a statutory instrument, subject to Parliamentary control.

Part II of the Bill sets out the general powers to restrict prices, pay, dividends and rents. The temporary power which relates to the introduction of value-added tax is set out in **Part III.**

Clause 3 provides for the provisions of **Part II** to be brought into force at the same time as the code and for them to cease to operate after three years. The clause enables the operation of **Part II** to be terminated before the period of three years has expired or for its operation to be extended, for periods of up to 12 months at a time.

Clause 4 enables the Minister to make an order providing for prior notice of price or pay increases to be given to the appropriate Agency. The order may forbid the implementation of an increase until the Agency has had time to consider it.

Clause 5 enables the Price Commission to restrict prices or charges in relation to transactions effected while **Part II** is in force and requires them to exercise their powers for the purpose of ensuring that the relevant provisions of the code are implemented. Provision is made for the Commission to give people an opportunity of making written representations before any restriction is imposed.

Clause 6 contains provisions for the restriction of pay by the Pay Board, corresponding to those in **Clause 5.**

Clause 7 enables other statutory provisions relating to prices and pay to be modified by order.

Clause 8 empowers the Treasury, by order or notice, to restrict the declaration or payment of company dividends while **Part II** is in force.

Clause 9 gives a general power to make orders restricting increases in rents.

Clause 10 confers upon the Minister temporary powers to control prices or charges to ensure that they correctly reflect the tax changes which occur on April 1, 1973 (the introduction of value-added tax and car tax and the abolition of purchase tax and selective employment tax).

Clause 11 empowers the Minister and the Agencies to obtain information and inspect documents for the purposes of the Bill.

Clause 12 creates offences and prescribes penalties in respect of contraventions of the Bill and of orders or notices under the Bill.

Clause 13 supplements **Clause 12** in its application to offences by unincorporated bodies.

Clauses 14 and 15 contain provisions modifying the Bill in its application to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Clause 16 defines 'Minister' as meaning the Minister for the Civil Service, the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Schedule I empowers the Minister (who can be any one or more of the Ministers specified in **Clause 16(1)**) to refer to an Agency any question relating to prices, charges, pay or company dividends, and requires the Agency to examine the question, or keep it under continuous review, and report to the Minister. The Schedule also relates to the constitution and proceedings of each Agency and to the appointment of their members, officers and servants.

Schedule 2 contains provisions for approving increases in prices, charges or pay. These include provisions for the granting of consents in cases where restrictions are imposed by orders or notices under **Part II.**

Schedule 3 contains supplemental provisions, relating in particular to the making of orders and giving of notices.

Schedule 4 is concerned primarily with the enforcement of orders and notices imposing restrictions.

Financial effects of the Bill

The expenditure on the two Agencies will depend on the numbers and complexity of the matters they are concerned with, but is expected to be about £3 million a year.

Effect of the Bill on public service manpower

In the short term the Bill is likely to require an increase in public service manpower of about 700.

'Phase Two will lighten the burden on small firms'

—Mr. Anthony Grant

'In the second stage of its programme for control of inflation, the Government has paid special attention to seeing that the administrative burden on small manufacturers, traders and other small firms should be as light as possible,' Mr. Anthony Grant, Minister for Small Firms in the DTI, said in Lancashire on January 18.

Opening a new rapid turn-round cargo terminal at Heysham Mr. Grant said that this would be done without being unfair to bigger firms or the consumer.

Mr. Grant added: 'Large firms in the manufacturing sector will have to notify the Price Commission before they can increase prices, and must receive the Commission's authorisation but smaller firms will not be required to obtain prior agreement nor to submit the regular reports of costs, prices and profits which large and medium-sized firms in this sector will be required to put in.

'But, of course small firms *will* have to observe the code strictly and will be subject to spot checks, for which all but the smallest will have to keep appropriate records.'

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development (right), examines a cutaway model of the Ford Pinto steering gear at the works of CAM Gears Ltd., Resolven, Wales. The factory has recently produced its one-millionth gear for the United States Pinto saloon car. The Resolven factory has been in operation for 26 years without a strike. With the Minister is Mr. Ted Coleman, general manager of the Resolven plant.

Sears Holdings Ltd. and William Timpson Ltd.

As Sears Holdings have now abandoned their proposed acquisition of William Timpson, the Department of Trade and Industry have given consent to the Monopolies Commission to lay aside the reference which was made to them on December 4, 1972. The Restriction of Merger (No. 3) Order 1972 has been revoked accordingly (S1 1973 No. 55).

Proposed acquisition by Tarmac Ltd. of Wolseley-Hughes Ltd.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has decided to refer the proposed acquisition by Tarmac Ltd. of Wolseley-Hughes Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. The Commission are being required to make their report within four months.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

Notes

The Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 empowers the Monopolies Commission to investigate proposed or actual mergers following a reference by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Commission are required to investigate and report to the Department whether the merger operates or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

Section 6 of the Act enables the Department of Trade and Industry to refer a merger which creates or intensifies a 'monopoly' or involves the take-over of a company which has gross assets valued in excess of £5 million.

The proposed acquisition by Tarmac Ltd. of Wolseley-Hughes Ltd. is being referred under the latter criterion of the Act.

Government stores contracts and VAT

A booklet, *Value Added Tax—Guidance to Contractors for Government Contracts and Stores Purchases*, form GC/VAT, is being distributed, in co-operation with the Confederation of British Industry, to trade associations, and is also available from Government purchasing Departments.

The booklet explains consequences of the introduction of VAT on April 1 in relation to Government contracting for stores and services (other than in respect of building and civil engineering).

The Standard Conditions of Government Contracts for Stores Purchases (GC/Stores/1) have been amended (Amendment sheet No. 1, January 1973) to provide for Departments to pay the contractor, in addition to the contract price, a sum equal to the

(continued on page 181)

COPYRIGHT ACT 1956

THE PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules 1965 of a reference to the Tribunal under Section 26 of the Copyright Act 1956 by The Performing Right Society Limited of 29/33 Berners Street, London, W1P 4AA (hereinafter referred to as 'the Licensing Body') who are seeking a Declaration by the Tribunal to the effect that nothing in any of the Orders made by the Tribunal shall have the effect of preventing the sums due to the Licensing Body under licence contracts issued pursuant to any of the scheduled tariffs, which have been subject to Orders of the Tribunal, from being adjusted so as to take account of the imposition of Value Added Tax or, subsequently, any change in the rate at which Value added Tax may from time to time be chargeable.

The Interested Parties upon whom notice of the reference have been served are:

The Scottish Ballroom Association
The Association of Ballrooms Ltd.
The North British Ballrooms Association
Barrington Electronics Ltd.
Sales Agencies Ltd.
Phonograph Operators Association Ltd.
Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland
The Theatres National Committee
Association of Independent Cinemas Limited
The Association of Municipal Corporations
The County Councils Association
The Urban District Councils Association
The Rural District Councils Association
The Scottish Counties of Cities Association
The Music Users Council

Any Organisation or person wishing to be made a party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by the 19th day of February 1973.

The Performing Right Tribunal,
Room 105,
25, Southampton Buildings,
London, WC2A 1AY.

(D. DALEY),
Secretary

GOVERNMENT STORES CONTRACTS
continued

VAT chargeable on the value of the supply of goods or services under the contract. The revised Conditions will be included in invitations to tender and contracts placed from February 1.

The Confederation of British Industry has been given an undertaking that Departments will act in respect of contracts placed before February 1 and extant on April 1 as though the revised Conditions were included.

Capital Gains Tax—replacement of business assets: time limit

UNDER Section 33 Finance Act 1965 a person carrying on a trade, etc. may claim to defer payment of capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains) on gains accruing on the disposal of certain classes of business assets where the proceeds are used to acquire new qualifying assets. The relief, known as rollover relief, is in general available only where the new assets are acquired within the period beginning 12 months before and ending 12 months after the disposal of the old assets. The Board of Inland Revenue have, however, a statutory discretion to extend that period of time.

The Board understand that new town corporations and similar authorities may purchase land for development and then grant the previous owner a lease or tenancy of the land until they are ready to commence building. In future, where land is acquired under a compulsory purchase order or under the threat of such order, and the land is immediately leased back to the previous owner the Board will be prepared, so long as there is a clear continuing intention that the sale proceeds will be used to acquire assets qualifying for rollover relief, to extend the time limit to a date 12 months after the land ceases to be used by the trader for his trade. An assurance to this effect will be given in appropriate cases subject to the reservation that it would be necessary to raise a protective assessment on the gains arising on the disposal of the land to the authority if exceptionally the lease or tenancy continued so long as to extend beyond the statutory six year time limit for making assessments.

Waiver of increase of rent of business premises or land

UNDER Schedule A of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 a landlord is chargeable by reference to the rents to which he becomes entitled in the year of assessment. Section 87 of the Act provides that if a landlord has failed to collect any rent to which he was entitled because of his tenant's default, or has waived payment of any such rent on grounds of hardship, he shall be treated as not having become entitled to the rent. If the rent is subsequently received, he is obliged to inform the Inspector of Taxes so that the assessment may be adjusted.

The Board of Inland Revenue announce that where payment of an increase of rent for business premises or land to which a landlord is entitled is waived in compliance with the Prices and Charges Standstill the Board will be prepared by concession to regard Section 87 as applying, both for income tax and corporation tax.

Partnerships—change in membership

WHERE there is a change in the persons carrying on a trade, profession or vocation involving:

(a) a change in the membership of a partnership,
(b) a sole trader entering into partnership with one or more partners, or
(c) a partnership being dissolved and the business being carried on by one partner as a sole trader,

the parties may elect under Section 154(2) ICTA 1970 to have the profits of the business taxed as though it continued. In the absence of such an election the business has to be treated as ceasing and a new business as set up and commencing. The time limit for making this election was extended from one year to two years by Section 17 FA 1971 and this has lengthened the period during which there may be uncertainty as to the basis of assessment for the years immediately before and immediately after the change.

The Board of Inland Revenue announce that where an election is to be made it would save work in both accountants' and Tax offices if it could be made early enough to prevent the Inspector of Taxes having first to make assessments applying the cessation and commencing provisions and then to revert later to the continuing basis of assessment. The Board would welcome co-operation from accountants in achieving this end.

It is recognised that in some cases the decision whether or not to make an election is delayed in order to estimate more accurately the trend of profits after the partnership change. The Board think it might be helpful, and lead to an earlier election in such cases, if it were more widely known that it is the practice of Inspectors to accept a revocation of an election under Section 154(2) *provided* that the notice of revocation, signed by all the interested parties, is given before the expiry of the two year time limit for making the election.

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, gets down to the level of children during a visit to Carlisle School, Hampton, Middlesex. A teacher had written to the Minister about aircraft noise, and the children in her class had illustrated her submission with a number of colourful drawings. Mr. Onslow, who was accompanied by the local Mayor, Mayoress and Member of Parliament, spoke to the teachers and staff about the Government's action on noise control. He amused the children with some BEA jigsaws and transfers, and with pictures of aircraft.

Dear Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

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GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 31, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752 69692)

Miscellaneous clothing including raincoats, greatcoats, duffel coats, trousers, blouses, jerseys, shirts, overalls, pillow slips, towels, white helmets, suitcases, kit bags, blankets, sheets; boots and shoes; hammocks, ground sheets, mixed rags, tentage, household and office furniture; MT and electrical spares; test meters and test sets; gauges, oscilloscopes, scrap batteries and tyres, 45 tons scrap ferrous metal; lathe; combined printer, welding plant, trolley jacks, portable crane, compressor, hand tools, pulley blocks and tackle; rope, paint, grease, oil and floor polishes, Ruston and Hornsby Diesel locomotive 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, etc.

February 6, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds 8

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept L), 52, Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel: 0532 20898)

Machine tools including lathes, shaping, honing, grinding, drilling, wood-working, guillotine, shearing and forming machines; compressors; fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; welding sets; gravity rollers; fire fighting equipment including stirrup pumps; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment MT spares; tool kits and hand tools, household and kitchen equipment, blankets, sheets, bivouac and other tents; carpets; clothing including greatcoats, battledress, raincoats, boots and shoes; furniture, Ford 7 cwt. Vans etc.

February 14/15, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept L), 79, High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292 4211)

Miscellaneous clothing including jackets, jerseys, shirts, trousers; furniture; blankets; carpets; scrap webbing and canvas; machine tools including lathes, bench grinders, power hack saws, pedestal and radial drilling machines; binoculars; compressors, generating sets; MT jacks; electrical spares; paint, grease; photographic equipment; receivers; metal lockers; sewing machines; transformers; tyres; watches; wooden and metal cases and a Multi-Membrane Electrodecanter.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sales by Tender Machine Tools

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

February 6, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508)

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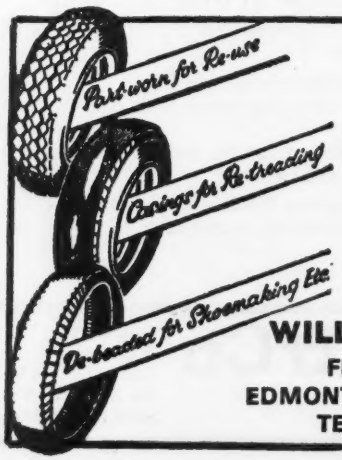

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	124	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,042	299	743
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	150	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	297	113	184
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	361	177	184
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	76	184
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	136	167	−149	−110	−6	−29	38	−125	163
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−105	−142	−5	31	84	−75	159
3rd qtr	126	128	141	120	175	−86	−109	3	−24	−106	−280	174
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+2.3	+3.6	−0.6	−10.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+2.3	+6.1	+0.9	−13.0	+5.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972										816	3.6	145	213 p	226 p
1970 4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	128.9	129.5	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	216
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	192	214
4th qtr							148.2 p	148.9 p	108.1	752	3.3	178	243 p	259 p
Apr	127.8	129.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	129.6	129.9	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	215
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	215
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0 †	803	3.5	140	209	196
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	137	184
Sep	130.8	132.3	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	151	230	262
Oct	132.6	133.9	112.3	150	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	774	3.4	165	254	262
Nov	133.4	135.2	112.8	157 p	169.3	7.8	147.4 p	149.1 p	108.2	756	3.3	180	243	261
Dec							152.3 p	149.4 p	108.4 p	728	3.2	189	232 p	253 p
1973 Jan										705 p	3.1 p	201 p		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+2.2	+2.0	+0.7	+ 1.8	+2.2		+6.3	+2.0	+4.5	−8.5		+22.9	+26.5	+20.8
on a year earlier	+5.8	+5.9	+6.3	+16.9	+7.5		+10.9	+6.4	+16.1	−14.2		+60.3	+15.6	+29.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31, 1972 = 100. (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Provisional results of the Census of Distribution for 1971

This article presents further analyses of the provisional results of the census of retailing and certain service trades for 1971.

TABLES 1 and 2 were published in an article in *Trade and Industry* of December 21, 1972. These first two tables gave preliminary estimates of turnover and employment in establishments engaged wholly or mainly in retailing (including the installation, maintenance, repair and hiring out of consumer goods) and in footwear repairing, hairdressing and laundering, dry-cleaning and the hire of linen and industrial clothing. Table 1 gave a broad summary of the results and Table 2 analysed trade through retail shops by 22 different kinds of business. The article also highlighted changes in the retail and service trades and contained 'Notes and definitions' and 'Notes on kinds of business'.

Tables 3 and 4, presented in this article, give further analyses of the preliminary estimates of trade through retail shops by three different forms of organisation—co-operative societies, multiples and independents.

The estimates are based on satisfactory returns received up to the end of October 1972 in the third full census of distribution to be taken in Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. (There have also been two sample censuses.) Returns had been received by the end of October for some two thirds of all establishments covered by the census. However it was possible to obtain sufficient data for the preliminary results given in this article from all larger traders who had not by then made complete returns so that the effective coverage for retail shops in terms of turnover is estimated at 80 per cent. The results are provisional because they are based upon incomplete data and because the detailed returns received have not as yet been checked as thoroughly as they will be for the full census report. The provisional results will be revised in the 'Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971', Part 1 of which will be published towards the end of 1973.

Form of organisation

The terms co-operative society, multiple and independent are used in this article to denote, respectively, retail organisations of the Co-operative Movement, other retail organisations with 10 or more branches and retail traders (other than co-operative societies) with less than 10 branches. Where retail shops belong to a non-retail organisation, the retail side of the business is classified as a multiple or independent organisation according to the number of retail shops owned by that business.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Changes in the pattern of trading

Table 3 shows that there was a 44 per cent drop in the number of shops of co-operative societies between 1966 and 1971. 3.1 per cent of Britain's shops were 'Co-op' shops in 1971, compared with 5.3 per cent in 1966 and 5.4 per cent in 1961. Comparison of the numbers of shops by kind of business given in Table 4 with those given in Table 4 of Volume 1 of the 1966 Report shows that co-operative societies had closed down many of the shops engaged in specialised kinds of business but had offset this by increasing the number of their larger general stores—up from 505 in 1966 to 699 in 1971. Overall, their turnover rose by 8 per cent compared with 1966 but their share of the total turnover of retail shops dropped from 9.1 per cent in 1966 to 7.2 per cent in 1971.

There was a reversal of the upward trend in the number of shops owned by multiples. There had been an average growth of about 1,250 shops a year between 1950 and 1966. The drop in the number of shops between 1966 and 1971 (of the order of 9 per cent) was coupled with an increase of 58 per cent in turnover, bringing out quite clearly the movement towards much larger shops in the retail chains. This is more noticeable in the food sector where despite a drop of 16 per cent in the number of shops there was a rise of 55 per cent in turnover. Multiples continued to increase their share of total turnover, reaching 39.8 per cent in 1971 compared with 34.5 per cent in 1966. The rate of increase was slightly lower than between 1961 and 1966.

The number of shops belonging to independent traders (those with less than 10 branches) remained at roughly the same level as in 1966, a drop in the food sector being offset by an increase in non-food shops. However, their share of total turnover fell from 56.4 per cent in 1966 to 52.9 per cent in 1971, the fall in this case being fairly equally spread between the food and non-food sectors.

There was little change in total employment in retail shops between 1966 and 1971 but there were significant movements in the individual forms of organisation. Persons engaged in shops belonging to multiples increased by 77,000 (10 per cent), this being offset by a substantial drop of 42,000 (24 per cent) in employment in shops belonging to co-operative societies and a drop of 29,000 (about 2 per cent) in persons engaged in the independent sector.

Rounding of figures

There may be small discrepancies between the sums of individual figures and the totals shown because of rounding.

Amendments to Table 1

The following amendments should be made to the turnover figures for 1966 given in £'000 in Table 1 published in *Trade and Industry*, December 21, 1972:

SERVICE TRADES Delete 359,219; substitute 334,149
TOTAL RETAIL AND SERVICE TRADES Delete 12,116,533; substitute 12,091,463
(Re-prints of the article already incorporate these amendments)

Inquiries

Inquiries about the Census of Distribution for 1971 should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (Tel: Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000). A limited number of copies of re-prints of this article and the previous article published on December 21, 1972 is available and can be obtained free of charge on application to the BSO at the above address.

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TABLE 3. RETAIL SHOPS BY FORM OF ORGANISATION AND KIND OF BUSINESS (FOOD AND NON-FOOD) 1961, 1966, 1971 (a) (b)

Great Britain

Form of organisation and kind of business	1961			1966			1971		
	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Absolute figures								
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
TOTAL RETAIL SHOPS	542,301	8,828,111	2,484,622	504,412	11,131,816	2,555,737	485,346	15,217,963	2,562,045
Co-operative societies	29,396	959,339	195,144	26,684	1,015,938	173,458	15,053	1,100,644	131,521
Multiples	66,701	2,578,898	632,661	73,852	3,837,244	741,833	67,479	6,061,363	819,217
Independents	446,204	5,289,875	1,656,817	403,876	6,278,634	1,640,446	402,814	8,055,955	1,611,307
Food shops	261,432	4,078,607	1,023,134	227,744	4,988,969	981,701	201,844	6,598,916	966,510
Co-operative societies	23,440	729,368	140,845	21,172	751,969	119,893	11,734	803,850	86,957
Multiples	31,845	1,032,576	220,285	32,558	1,640,876	259,667	27,220	2,548,491	283,963
Independents	206,147	2,316,664	662,004	174,014	2,596,124	602,141	162,890	3,246,575	595,590
Non-food shops (including general shops)	280,869	4,749,504	1,461,488	276,668	6,142,847	1,574,036	283,502	8,619,046	1,595,535
Co-operative societies	5,956	229,971	54,299	5,512	263,968	53,565	3,319	296,794	44,564
Multiples	34,856	1,546,322	412,376	41,294	2,196,369	482,166	40,259	3,512,872	535,254
Independents	240,057	2,973,211	994,813	229,862	3,682,510	1,038,305	239,924	4,809,381	1,015,717
	Percentage distribution by form of organisation								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL RETAIL SHOPS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Co-operative societies	5.4	10.9	7.9	5.3	9.1	6.8	3.1	7.2	5.1
Multiples	12.3	29.2	25.5	14.6	34.5	29.0	13.9	39.8	32.0
Independents	82.3	59.9	66.7	80.1	56.4	64.2	83.0	52.9	62.9
Food shops	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Co-operative societies	9.0	17.9	13.8	9.3	15.1	12.2	5.8	12.2	9.0
Multiples	12.2	25.3	21.5	14.3	32.9	26.4	13.5	38.6	29.4
Independents	78.9	56.8	64.7	76.4	52.0	61.3	80.7	49.2	61.6
Non-food shops (including general shops)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Co-operative societies	2.1	4.8	3.7	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.2	3.4	2.8
Multiples	12.4	32.6	28.2	14.9	35.8	30.6	14.2	40.8	33.5
Independents	85.5	62.6	68.1	83.1	59.9	66.0	84.6	55.8	63.7

(a) Including estimates for non-response.
(b) Including fixed lockable premises in permanent markets but excluding other market stalls and mobile shops.

TABLE 4. RETAIL SHOPS BY FORM OF ORGANISATION AND KIND OF BUSINESS 1971 (a) (b)

Great Britain

Kind of business	All retail shops			Co-operative societies			Multiples			Independents		
	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
TOTAL RETAIL SHOPS	485,346	15,217,963	2,562,045	15,053	1,100,644	131,521	67,479	6,061,363	819,217	402,814	8,055,955	1,611,307
Grocers and provision dealers	107,563	3,992,806	530,895	7,730	559,931	56,549	10,839	1,724,356	181,411	88,994	1,708,520	292,935
Other food retailers	94,281	2,606,110	435,615	4,004	243,920	30,408	16,381	824,135	102,552	73,896	1,538,055	302,655
Dairymen	4,245	563,293	58,657	417	167,006	18,138	539	262,165	21,725	3,289	134,122	18,794
Butchers	33,888	879,903	134,754	2,551	43,948	6,033	4,193	160,300	20,258	27,144	675,655	108,463
Fishmongers, poulterers	4,838	83,538	16,220	48	697	145	117	3,859	608	4,673	78,983	15,467
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	24,149	377,935	86,859	527	8,980	1,622	963	38,077	6,699	22,659	330,878	78,538
Bread and flour confectioners	17,370	335,939	110,231	252	12,526	3,433	5,846	135,677	39,496	11,272	187,736	67,302
Off-licences	9,791	365,502	28,894	209	10,763	1,037	4,723	224,058	13,766	4,859	130,681	14,091
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	54,024	1,297,239	306,010	71	3,772	206	6,022	205,251	38,791	47,931	1,088,216	267,013
Clothing and footwear shops	81,139	2,247,644	390,982	1,229	37,938	6,974	16,511	1,289,697	170,722	63,399	920,010	213,286
Footwear shops	12,647	337,235	66,012	304	6,970	1,318	6,214	229,797	43,198	6,129	100,468	21,496
Men's and boys' wear shops	14,339	469,489	69,942	205	6,379	916	4,410	238,726	31,433	9,724	224,384	37,593
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing shops	54,153	1,440,920	255,028	720	24,588	4,740	5,887	821,174	96,091	47,546	595,158	154,197
Household goods shops	73,664	1,939,381	297,276	607	29,360	3,618	10,640	636,983	74,176	62,417	1,273,038	219,482
Furniture and allied shops	23,125	676,639	92,646	254	15,507	1,675	2,013	182,943	17,530	20,858	478,189	73,441
Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire)	18,893	566,790	79,603	185	9,004	1,151	3,298	206,923	20,645	15,410	350,862	57,807
Radio and television hire shops	3,316	179,901	26,583	8	750	53	2,808	163,291	23,757	500	15,860	2,773
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops	28,330	516,051	98,444	160	4,098	739	2,521	83,827	12,244	25,649	428,126	85,461
Other non-food retailers	70,371	1,572,825	296,048	713	25,289	3,864	4,751	449,557	66,654	64,907	1,097,980	225,530
Bookshops and stationers	8,196	208,374	44,066	5	282	40	547	55,375	7,180	7,644	152,717	36,846
Chemists and photographic dealers	16,884	736,889	118,659	632	21,339	3,272	2,572	312,095	48,668	13,680	403,455	66,719
Cycle and perambulator shops	3,037	42,174	8,333	9	392	41	9	409	43	3,019	41,373	8,249
Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops	22,600	397,950	81,563	37	2,790	394	1,305	72,954	8,952	21,258	322,206	72,217
Other non-food shops	19,654	187,438	43,427	30	485	117	318	8,723	1,811	19,306	178,229	41,499
General stores	4,304	1,561,956	305,219	699	200,435	29,902	2,335	931,384	184,911	1,270	430,138	90,406
Department stores	914	937,955	174,842	249	156,523	24,507	296	423,939	71,313	369	357,492	79,022
Variety and general household stores	3,390	624,002	130,377	450	43,912	5,395	2,039	507,445	113,598	901	72,645	11,384

(a) Including estimates for non-response.
(b) Including fixed lockable premises in permanent markets but excluding other market stalls and mobile shops.

Statistical analysis of investment grant payments made under the Industrial Development Act 1966

THIS joint article by the Economics and Statistics Division 4A and the Business Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Industry presents final statistical tables of the investment grant payments made under the Industrial Development Act 1966 on grant eligible expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and December 31, 1969. Presentation of a full analysis has not been possible previously because of the long lag in claiming. For example, claims for grant eligible expenditure incurred in 1966 which had they been presented on time (see background notes on payment dates) could have been paid in 1967 were still being presented and paid in 1971. A terminal date of December 31, 1971 was announced in February 1971 for the submission of 1966-8 claims; a full analysis had, therefore, to take account of these late claims. These payments are analysed in the following tabulations by process, region, industry group, type of grant rate, year of expenditure and year of grant payment. Payment of grant began on April 1, 1967 and grant was paid at either the Standard Rate of 20 per cent (ST) or the Development Area rate of 40 per cent (DA) except for grant eligible expenditure incurred in 1967 and 1968 on which the grant rates were increased to 25 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

Following the announcement of the ending of the investment grants scheme on October 26, 1970, the statistical coding and processing activity on investment grants at the Business Statistics Office has been run down. As a result the recording of data relating to grant eligible expenditure incurred between 1966 and 1969 ceased shortly after December 31, 1971. However, the tables include some

GRANT PAYMENTS: estimated value against eligible expenditure in 1966 to 1969

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND QUALIFYING PROCESS

1A—1966 £ million

Standard industrial classification			Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing		Extraction		Construction		Computers		Mining works	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.31	0.32	3.76	2.74	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	4.81	0.65
III	211-219, 221 229	Food industries	7.95	4.35	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	2.02	4.58	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
	240	Tobacco	0.87	0.57	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	6.22	9.63	0.01	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
V	274	Paint	0.43	0.24	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	15.40	46.78	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.12	0.19	—	0.03
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	10.11	13.65	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.04	—	—
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	4.23	3.73	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	12.44	10.27	—	0.01	0.23	0.03	0.26	0.01	—	—
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	1.45	0.76	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
IX	All	Electrical engineering	10.25	6.92	—	—	0.04	—	0.63	—	—	—
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.23	1.16	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	13.65	10.98	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
	383	Aerospace equipment	3.67	1.72	—	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	—
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.32	0.18	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6.90	2.40	—	—	—	0.01	0.05	—	—	—
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	5.25	8.71	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
	414	Wool	1.43	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	2.98	1.91	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.27	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.73	0.64	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
	450	Footwear	0.46	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	6.03	4.30	0.42	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.03	—	—	0.01
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	1.59	3.17	—	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.05	—	—
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	1.45	0.77	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	—	—
XVIII	481	Paper and board	2.58	4.42	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	5.75	2.72	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	—
XIX	491	Rubber	2.43	2.59	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	3.96	2.54	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
XX	500	Construction	0.35	0.72	0.06	0.94	9.82	3.48	0.09	—	0.01	0.08
XXI	603	Water	—	—	0.33	0.10	—	—	0.03	—	0.06	0.01
	601	Gas	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.01	—	—
	602	Electricity	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.29	—	—
XXII	All	Transport and communication	0.03	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.60	—	—	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	1.06	0.72	0.01	—	—	—	0.07	0.02	0.01	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.19	0.11	—	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.05	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.45	0.25	0.07	0.05	—	—	0.06	—	—	—
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking and finance	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	2.02	—	—	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.70	0.22	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.15	—	0.01	0.02
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	0.34	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.54	—	—	—
		Total	134.7	153.6	4.7	4.2	10.2	3.6	6.1†	0.6	4.9	0.8

NOTES: † Excludes grant of £1.5 million paid to lessors for computers on short term leases.
* See general footnotes.

estimation to take account of the residual grant expected to be paid on 1966-9 grant eligible expenditure after December 31, 1971. As appropriate, cell and column figures have been adjusted on a pro rata basis.

There are pitfalls in seeking to relate grant eligible expenditure to capital expenditure because there were significant differences in coverage between the capital expenditure represented by the figures in the National Income and Expenditure Blue Book and the grant eligible assets admitted under the 1966 scheme. The following are some examples by way of illustration:

a. For investment expenditure incurred in 1966 and 1967 some firms took advantage of the option to have investment allowances (offset against tax) rather than investment grants. The Board of Inland Revenue estimates that in manufacturing as a whole, investment allowances were taken in respect of capital expenditure totalling about £70 million for 1966 and about £30 million for 1967. In construction overall, the relevant amounts were £7 million and £3 million respectively. There is no breakdown available of these sums between regions or industry groups.

b. Certain items of capital expenditure, eg office machinery (excluding computers), canteen and welfare equipment, buildings, aircraft and most vehicles, items costing less than £25, were not eligible for investment grant.

c. The capital expenditure figures in the Blue Book relate to the United Kingdom. Investment grants on assets for use in Northern Ireland were administered under separate arrangements by the Northern Ireland Government and were outside the terms of the 1966 Industrial Development Act.

d. Assets leased by financial institutions and those assets directly acquired by firms outside the manufacturing industry, eg distribution, although eligible for grant by virtue of their use in a manufacturing process, and, therefore, shown as grants to manufacturing, are not reflected in the Blue Book figures of the manufacturing industry's capital expenditure. This is also true of the leasing of construction equipment.

e. Certain grant eligible assets, eg jigs, tools, dies, moulds may have been classed as revenue items or stocks and as such excluded from capital expenditure returns.

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

— Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

ST Grant paid at the standard rate. (In tables 5 and 6 this symbol relates to grant eligible expenditure on leased assets on which grant was payable at the standard rate.)

DA Grant paid at the development area rate. (In tables 5 and 6 this symbol relates to grant eligible expenditure on leased assets on which grant was payable at the development area rate.)

The increased grant rates of 25 per cent standard and 45 per cent development area (from 20 per cent and 40 per cent respectively), applicable to the grant eligible expenditure incurred between January 1, 1967 and December 31, 1968, induced much higher grant payments. This was particularly noticeable on grant eligible expenditure incurred in 1968, although some 1969 expenditure seems to have been brought forward into 1968 probably so as to take advantage

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

1B—1967

£ million

Standard industrial classification			Plant and machinery for									
			Manufacturing process including ship repairing		Extraction		Construction		Computers		Mining works	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.25	0.35	7.01	4.62	0.02	0.03	—	—	8.42	0.75
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	12.16	6.85	—	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	3.06	5.93	—	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	—
	240	Tobacco	0.94	0.30	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	10.96	17.57	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.01	—	—
V	274	Paint	0.49	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	16.41	42.95	—	0.08	0.03	—	0.38	0.14	—	0.03
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	11.48	20.72	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.09	—	—
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	6.12	2.40	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.02
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	16.79	10.26	—	—	0.08	0.07	0.21	—	—	—
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	2.02	1.11	—	0.02	—	—	0.13	—	—	—
IX	All	Electrical engineering	14.06	7.69	—	—	0.02	—	1.18	0.04	..	—
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.27	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	380, 382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	22.07	11.02	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—
	383	Aerospace equipment	7.43	2.04	—	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	—
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.49	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8.25	3.24	—	—	—	0.01	0.10	—	—	—
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	6.04	5.28	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
	414	Wool	1.80	0.98	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	4.51	3.22	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.31	0.15	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.89	0.73	—	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—
	450	Footwear	0.62	0.21	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	5.39	3.07	0.42	0.39	0.07	0.05	0.07	—	0.01	0.01
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	2.15	2.95	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.09	0.09	—	—
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	2.10	0.85	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.01	—	—	—
XVIII	481	Paper and board	3.98	3.82	—	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	—
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	7.56	3.59	—	—	—	—	0.41	0.01	—	—
XIX	491	Rubber	3.38	2.47	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	5.16	2.37	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.08	0.02	—	—
XX	500	Construction	0.50	0.74	0.24	2.28	16.84	8.16	0.11	—	0.01	0.05
XXI	603	Water	0.02	—	0.26	0.05	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	0.01
	601	Gas	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—
	602	Electricity	0.02	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.69	—	—	—
XXII	All	Transport and communication	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.77	—	—	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	1.96	0.49	—	—	—	—	0.29	—	—	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.16	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.21	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.01	—	0.03	—	—	—
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.48	0.52	0.10	0.11	0.01	—	0.17	—	—	—
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking and finance	0.05	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	5.01	—	—	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.56	0.34	0.01	—	0.02	—	0.12	—	—	0.03
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	0.39	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.84	—	—	—
		Totals	181.5	166.3	8.1	7.7	17.2	8.4	13.2†	0.4	8.5	0.9

NOTES: † Excludes grant of £6 million paid to lessors for computers on short term leases.
* See general footnotes.

INVESTMENT GRANTS
continued

of the higher 1968 grant rate. The full extent of this apparent forestalling is not known but it could be upwards of £50 million of expenditure.

Background information

The investment grants scheme was administered under the Industrial Development Act 1966 and followed the principles outlined in the White Paper on Investment Incentives dated January 1966 (Cmnd. 2874). The White Paper on Investment Incentives (Cmnd. 4516) announced the ending of the scheme as from October 26, 1970 although residual payments continue after that date on eligible expenditure incurred on those items for which a contract existed prior to October 27, 1970. Throughout the period of the scheme details of payments made were coded and processed by the Business Statistics Office to provide, for example, the data to be included in the Annual Reports required under the Act. However, the intention has always been that information on the investment grants scheme, in greater detail than given in the annual reports, should be published when available. Full details are only now available of grant payments on grant eligible expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and December 31, 1969 to enable various analyses of the investment grants data to be provided. The planned run down of staff at the Business Statistics Office dealing with the investment grants statistics has made it impossible to maintain detailed statistics on grant payments made since March 31, 1971 on grant eligible expenditure incurred in 1970 and later years.

The relevant payment dates against the various expenditure incurred periods were as follows:

Period in which the grant eligible expenditure was incurred	Date on which the payment of grant began
January 17, 1966 to March 31, 1966	April 1, 1967
April 1, 1966 to June 30, 1966	July 1, 1967
July 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966	October 1, 1967
January 1, 1967 to March 31, 1967	February 5, 1968
April 1, 1967 to June 30, 1967	April 1, 1968

Thereafter, to the end of 1970, payments were made 12 months from the beginning of the quarters in which the expenditure was incurred, eg payments on expenditure incurred between July 1, 1967 and September 30, 1967 began on July 1, 1968. Claims were accepted, generally, three months before payment began, but, in the early months of the scheme this period was varied by a few weeks either side. (After January 1, 1971, as publicly announced, the periods between the dates of the expenditure being incurred and payment made were shortened so as to speed up the cash flow to industry.)

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Inquiries on this article should be made to EcS4A, Room 708, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB or Room 282, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel. 01-222 7877 Ext. 3654 or 3176.

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

1C—1968 £ million

Standard industrial classification			Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing		Extraction		Construction		Computers		Mining works	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
I	All	Agriculture, fish and forestry	0.03	0.04	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.91	0.53	14.52	6.44	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.02	11.07	1.30
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	18.56	12.72	0.01	—	—	—	0.90	—	0.01	0.01
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	5.12	6.81	—	—	—	—	0.45	—	—	—
	240	Tobacco	1.03	0.64	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	—
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	13.92	16.60	—	—	—	—	0.78	0.07	—	—
V	274	Paint	0.54	0.38	—	—	0.03	—	0.22	—	—	—
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	19.16	52.77	0.01	0.08	—	—	0.57	0.11	—	0.02
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	13.03	23.46	—	—	—	—	0.85	0.46	—	—
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	5.27	3.35	—	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.03
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	21.58	13.88	—	0.04	0.20	0.07	1.10	0.04	0.01	—
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	2.81	1.48	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
IX	All	Electrical engineering	16.33	11.68	—	—	0.03	0.01	1.55	—	0.01	—
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.46	2.13	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	—
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	20.76	10.05	—	—	—	—	0.35	—	—	—
	383	Aerospace equipment	11.07	2.64	—	—	—	—	1.39	—	—	—
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.41	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12.79	5.86	—	—	0.03	0.01	0.37	0.03	—	—
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	9.06	9.14	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—
	414	Wool	2.45	1.75	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	7.03	5.22	—	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	—
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.53	0.25	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	1.20	1.16	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—
	450	Footwear	0.89	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—	—
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	7.57	4.56	0.72	0.40	0.10	0.09	0.21	—	0.01	0.01
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	2.71	3.96	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.05	0.01	—	—
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	3.22	1.83	—	—	0.04	0.02	0.10	—	—	—
XVIII	481	Paper and board	4.30	4.39	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	11.66	6.44	—	—	0.01	—	0.64	0.03	0.01	—
XIX	491	Rubber	4.81	3.08	—	—	—	—	0.22	—	—	0.01
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	7.47	3.40	0.05	0.01	0.01	—	0.15	—	—	—
XX	500	Construction	0.61	0.77	0.15	2.67	25.60	10.20	0.45	—	0.01	0.03
XXI	603	Water	—	0.01	0.41	0.04	0.01	—	0.12	—	0.08	0.02
	601	Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91	—	—	—
	602	Electricity	0.19	0.04	—	—	—	—	1.24	0.08	—	—
XXII	All except 705	Transport and communication	0.20	0.19	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	2.32	—	0.03	—
	705	Sea transport	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	1.77	3.17	0.01	—	—	—	1.49	0.03	—	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.22	0.22	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	0.01	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.24	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.01	—	0.10	—	—	—
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1.31	1.50	0.07	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	—	—	—
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking and finance	0.02	0.04	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	10.41	—	0.01	0.02
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	2.07	0.68	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.69	0.12	0.01	0.06
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	0.88	0.06	—	—	—	—	3.13	—	0.02	—
		Total	234.2	217.6	16.0	10.0	26.2	10.5	33.8†	1.0	11.3	1.5

NOTES: † Excludes grant of £8 million paid to lessors for computers on short term leases.
* See general footnotes.

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

1D—1969

£ million

Standard industrial classification			Plant and machinery for									
			Manufacturing process including ship repairing		Extraction		Construction		Computers		Mining works	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
I	All	Agriculture, fish and forestry	0.02	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.49	1.46	6.64	4.96	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.01	9.28	1.13
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	11.10	8.20	—	—	—	0.02	0.50	0.01	—	—
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	3.48	4.93	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	—	—
	240	Tobacco	0.61	0.36	—	—	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	6.30	18.66	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.07	—	—
V	274	Paint	0.36	0.13	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	15.33	50.18	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.55	0.08	—	—
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	8.86	16.52	—	—	0.01	—	0.36	0.23	—	—
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	4.16	5.83	—	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	12.47	10.34	—	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.68	—	—	—
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	1.67	1.28	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	—
IX	All	Electrical engineering	10.58	9.52	—	—	0.01	—	1.67	0.03	—	—
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.24	1.65	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	15.69	8.80	—	—	—	—	1.40	—	—	—
	383	Aerospace equipment	6.22	1.67	—	—	—	—	0.39	—	—	—
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.24	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8.65	4.86	—	—	0.01	—	0.22	0.01	—	—
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	5.94	7.23	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
	414	Wool	1.52	1.52	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	5.01	3.43	—	—	0.02	—	0.21	—	—	—
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.32	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.74	1.18	—	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	—
	450	Footwear	0.60	0.26	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	7.11	3.39	0.57	0.49	0.05	0.01	0.11	—	—	—
	462, 436	Pottery and glass	2.34	2.89	—	0.01	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	1.51	1.23	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	—	—
XVIII	481	Paper and board	3.07	3.39	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	7.93	4.50	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	—	—
XIX	491	Rubber	4.12	2.65	—	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	—
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	5.52	2.93	0.01	0.01	0.04	—	0.10	—	—	—
XX	500	Construction	0.35	0.60	0.16	1.20	15.26	7.34	0.22	—	—	0.01
XXI	603	Water	—	—	0.34	0.03	—	—	0.05	—	0.03	0.01
	601	Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	—	—	—
	602	Electricity	0.06	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.01	—	—
XXII	All except 705	Transport and communication	0.46	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	1.44	—	—	—
	705	Sea transport	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	1.00	0.52	—	—	—	—	0.36	—	—	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.10	0.11	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	—	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc	0.09	0.07	—	0.10	—	—	0.06	—	—	—
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.80	1.04	0.02	0.06	—	—	0.49	—	—	—
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking and finance	0.03	0.02	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	7.27	—	0.06	0.03
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	7.39	0.99	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.59	0.03	—	0.02
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	0.70	0.09	—	—	—	—	1.74	—	—	—
		Total†	163.2	183.4	7.8	6.9	15.6	7.5	22.0	0.5	9.4	1.2

NOTES: † Excludes grant of £6.5 million paid to lessors for computers on short term leases.
* See general footnotes.

(*continued on next page*)

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from Industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

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INVESTMENT GRANTS
continued

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY STANDARD REGION AND QUALIFYING PROCESS

2A—1966 £ million

Standard region		Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing	Extraction	Construction*	Computers*	Mining works
London and South East	DA	—	—	0.90	—	—
	ST	41.79	2.29	4.85	5.84	4.73
East Anglia	DA	—	—	0.02	—	—
	ST	5.37	0.23	0.47	0.22	0.06
South West	DA	0.62	0.82	0.18	—	0.16
	ST	8.20	0.40	0.47	0.11	0.01
West Midlands	DA	—	—	0.07	—	—
	ST	24.50	0.45	1.23	0.25	0.05
East Midlands	DA	—	—	0.05	—	—
	ST	15.79	0.49	0.71	0.11	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	DA	—	—	0.04	—	—
	ST	14.65	0.23	0.67	0.22	0.04
North West	DA	35.19	0.14	0.33	0.11	0.03
	ST	19.20	0.35	0.91	0.40	0.03
North	DA	50.79	1.09	0.46	0.19	0.47
	ST	0.05	0.14	0.35	0.10	—
Sub-total—ENGLAND	DA	86.60	2.05	2.06	0.30	0.66
	ST	129.55	4.58	9.66	7.27	4.90
SCOTLAND	DA	48.65	0.85	1.26	0.01	0.05
	ST	0.86	0.03	0.39	0.26	—
WALES	DA	18.36	1.30	0.29	0.30	0.09
	ST	4.28	0.09	0.15	0.07	—
Total	DA	153.6	4.2	3.6	0.6	0.8
	ST	134.7	4.7	10.2	7.6	4.9

NOTES: The above figures exclude grant of £0.04 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leased assets.

TABLE 2 (*continued*)

2B—1967 £ million

Standard region		Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing	Extraction	Construction*	Computers*	Mining works
London and South East	DA	—	—	1.80	—	—
	ST	58.17	4.92	6.80	14.60	8.23
East Anglia	DA	—	—	0.05	—	—
	ST	6.85	0.55	0.81	0.25	0.11
South West	DA	1.03	1.78	0.19	—	0.30
	ST	10.41	0.56	1.08	0.46	0.03
West Midlands	DA	—	—	0.18	—	—
	ST	33.34	0.45	2.09	1.14	0.04
East Midlands	DA	—	—	0.14	—	—
	ST	27.20	0.55	1.63	0.54	0.01
Yorkshire and Humberside	DA	—	—	0.06	—	—
	ST	17.36	0.42	1.42	0.53	0.02
North West	DA	42.22	0.07	1.42	0.12	—
	ST	21.61	0.50	1.49	0.87	0.05
North	DA	47.78	2.15	1.01	0.16	0.48
	ST	0.05	0.01	0.57	0.19	—
Sub-total—ENGLAND	DA	91.03	4.00	4.84	0.28	0.78
	ST	174.99	7.95	15.89	18.58	8.49
SCOTLAND	DA	48.15	1.16	2.32	0.04	0.04
	ST	1.17	0.01	0.91	0.52	0.01
WALES	DA	27.12	2.54	1.24	0.08	0.08
	ST	5.34	0.15	0.39	0.11	—
Total	DA	166.3	7.7	8.4	0.4	0.9
	ST	181.5	8.1	17.2	19.2	8.5

NOTES: The above figures exclude grant of £0.06 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leased assets.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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TABLE 2 (*continued*)

2C—1968 £ million

Standard region		Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing	Extraction	Construction*	Computers*	Mining works
London and South East	DA	—	—	2.42	—	—
	ST	73.83	11.75	10.47	28.03	10.50
East Anglia	DA	—	—	0.14	—	—
	ST	7.82	0.62	1.05	0.51	0.52
South West	DA	2.26	2.27	0.30	—	0.41
	ST	13.59	0.72	1.64	1.11	0.04
West Midlands	DA	—	—	0.17	—	—
	ST	42.55	0.75	3.57	2.73	0.10
East Midlands	DA	—	—	0.29	—	—
	ST	29.19	0.67	1.71	2.32	0.01
Yorkshire and Humberside	DA	—	—	0.10	—	—
	ST	31.14	0.48	2.22	1.16	0.03
North West	DA	51.77	0.16	1.23	0.20	0.02
	ST	29.05	0.85	2.34	3.74	0.08
North	DA	57.83	3.24	1.34	0.10	0.79
	ST	0.05	0.01	0.80	0.62	—
Sub-total—ENGLAND	DA	111.86	5.68	6.00	0.30	1.23
	ST	227.23	15.86	23.80	40.22	11.29
SCOTLAND	DA	67.98	1.83	3.31	0.23	0.09
	ST	1.57	0.02	1.70	1.42	0.01
WALES	DA	37.63	2.49	1.19	0.47	0.18
	ST	5.40	0.12	0.70	0.16	—
Total	DA	217.5	10.0	10.5	1.0	1.5
	ST	234.2	16.0	26.2	41.8	11.3

NOTES: The above figures exclude grant of £0.24 million (£0.17 million at the development area rate and £0.07 million at the standard rate (computers)) paid to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leased assets.

TABLE 2 (*continued*)

2D—1969 £ million

Standard region		Plant and machinery for: Manufacturing process including ship repairing	Extraction	Construction*	Computers*	Mining works
London and South East	DA	—	—	2.01	—	—
	ST	50.87	4.64	7.02	20.23	9.17
East Anglia	DA	—	—	0.14	—	—
	ST	4.90	0.38	0.50	0.37	0.08
South West	DA	1.52	2.02	0.15	—	0.51
	ST	9.79	0.54	0.83	0.55	0.03
West Midlands	DA	—	—	0.21	—	—
	ST	27.89	0.55	1.52	1.62	0.03
East Midlands	DA	—	—	0.28	—	—
	ST	21.12	0.47	1.11	0.66	0.02
Yorkshire and Humberside	DA	—	—	0.09	—	—
	ST	23.35	0.30	0.94	0.92	0.01
North West	DA	43.50	0.34	0.63	0.09	0.02
	ST	19.91	0.82	1.68	2.39	0.07
North	DA	48.07	1.71	0.94	0.07	0.42
	ST	0.06	0.01	0.47	0.47	—
Sub-total—ENGLAND	DA	93.09	4.06	4.46	0.16	0.95
	ST	157.90	7.70	14.07	27.20	9.40
SCOTLAND	DA	60.50	1.45	2.39	0.15	0.12
	ST	1.07	0.02	1.15	1.03	—
WALES	DA	29.70	1.39	0.66	0.18	0.13
	ST	4.23	0.07	0.38	0.27	—
Total	DA	183.3	6.9	7.5	0.5	1.2
	ST	163.2	7.8	15.6	28.5	9.4

NOTES: The above figures exclude grant of £0.12 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leased assets.

(*continued on next page*)

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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TABLE 3. ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND STANDARD REGION

3A—1966 £ million

Standard industrial classification				London and South-East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Total—England	Wales	Scotland	Total—Great Britain
Order no.	MLH no.	Description													
II	All	Mining and quarrying	ST	6.85	0.20	0.39	0.34	0.42	0.22	0.22	0.13	8.76	0.08	0.03	8.86
			DA	—	—	0.93	—	—	—	0.21	0.97	2.11	0.83	0.71	3.64
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	ST	2.98	0.84	0.56	0.94	0.86	0.72	0.96	—	7.87	0.07	0.21	8.14
			DA	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	1.95	0.65	2.67	0.15	1.53	4.35
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	ST	0.79	0.11	0.13	0.28	0.08	0.16	0.26	—	1.81	0.01	0.21	2.03
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.08	0.41	0.49	0.05	4.03	4.58
	240	Tobacco	ST	0.14	0.03	0.27	—	0.28	0.01	0.15	—	0.88	0.02	—	0.90
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.03	0.38	0.58
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	ST	3.90	0.01	0.03	0.17	1.15	0.73	0.23	—	6.21	0.04	—	6.25
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	4.21	5.52	3.92	0.19	9.63
V	274	Paint	ST	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.44	—	0.01	0.45
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.24
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	ST	2.58	0.56	1.60	0.75	2.02	1.98	4.96	0.01	14.45	1.01	0.05	15.51
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	11.34	22.94	34.28	0.77	12.00	47.06
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	ST	0.61	0.07	0.04	2.20	2.43	2.55	0.42	—	8.32	1.82	0.02	10.15
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.20	5.89	6.14	4.27	3.29	13.70
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	ST	0.82	0.05	0.50	2.25	0.06	0.19	0.29	—	4.17	0.06	—	4.23
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.93	0.15	1.11	1.13	1.52	3.76
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	ST	3.92	0.71	0.87	2.67	1.33	1.64	1.41	0.14	12.69	0.17	0.07	12.93
			DA	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	1.30	2.47	3.95	0.44	5.94	10.32
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	ST	0.97	0.06	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.09	—	1.44	0.01	0.02	1.47
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.64	0.76
IX	All	Electrical engineering	ST	5.00	0.33	0.46	2.22	0.62	0.40	1.69	0.01	10.72	0.08	0.13	10.93
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	1.97	1.53	3.50	0.83	2.58	6.92
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	ST	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.20	0.01	0.04	0.25
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.18	0.44	0.64	0.01	0.51	1.17
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	ST	6.73	0.23	0.11	4.74	0.32	0.35	1.02	—	13.48	0.18	0.01	13.68
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.64	0.35	9.00	1.18	0.80	10.98
	383	Aerospace equipment	ST	0.54	0.22	0.90	0.55	1.15	0.09	0.24	0.01	3.69	—	0.06	3.75
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.02	1.54	1.73
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	ST	0.03	—	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.15	—	0.32	0.01	—	0.32
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.08	0.12	—	0.06	0.18
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ST	1.38	0.07	0.15	3.28	0.40	1.06	0.48	—	6.83	0.07	0.04	6.94
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.47	0.49	0.99	0.72	0.70	2.40
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	ST	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.27	1.15	0.94	2.30	—	4.95	0.31	—	5.25
			DA	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	0.23	4.74	5.05	2.16	1.50	8.71
	414	Wool	ST	0.04	—	0.04	0.01	0.08	1.12	0.13	—	1.42	—	—	1.42
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.27	0.29	0.02	0.42	0.73
	Rest	Other textile industries	ST	0.38	0.01	0.10	0.24	1.35	0.36	0.57	—	3.01	—	0.01	3.02
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.17	0.28	0.47	0.17	1.25	1.89
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	ST	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.05	—	0.28	—	—	0.28
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.12
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	ST	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.16	—	0.74	—	—	0.74
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.21	0.27	0.09	0.29	0.64
	450	Footwear	ST	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.06	—	0.47	—	—	0.47
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.20
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	ST	1.74	0.54	0.60	0.97	0.83	0.56	0.97	—	6.20	0.30	0.02	6.51
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.64	1.80	2.48	0.35	1.78	4.61
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	ST	0.46	0.03	0.04	0.55	0.10	0.31	0.08	0.02	1.59	0.01	0.01	1.61
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.52	0.35	2.85	0.03	0.36	3.23
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	ST	0.71	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.11	—	1.46	0.02	0.01	1.48
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.09	0.24	0.35	0.06	0.39	0.79
XVIII	481	Paper and board	ST	1.58	0.11	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.48	—	2.54	0.04	0.02	2.60
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	1.11	1.33	0.07	3.03	4.42
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	ST	2.77	0.59	0.30	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.70	0.01	5.72	0.03	0.10	5.84
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.66	0.66	1.34	0.11	1.28	2.72
XIX	491	Rubber	ST	0.57	0.06	0.27	0.84	0.13	0.06	0.50	—	2.44	0.01	0.01	2.46
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	0.13	0.82	0.35	1.42	2.59
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	ST	1.84	0.26	0.25	0.50	0.23	0.21	0.66	—	3.97	0.01	—	3.97
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.48	0.95	1.46	0.80	0.28	2.55
XX	500	Construction*	ST	4.93	0.47	0.47	1.28	0.76	0.68	0.93	0.23	9.75	0.16	0.37	10.29
			DA	0.90	0.02	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.44	0.80	2.51	1.08	1.64	5.22
XXI	603	Water	ST	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.41	—	—	0.41
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.01	—	0.09
	601	Gas	ST	0.18	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.29	—	—	0.29
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01
	602	Electricity	ST	0.07	0.02	0.02	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.14	0.03	—	0.17
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.32	0.01	0.39
XXII	All	Transport and communication	ST	0.56	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	0.68	—	0.01	0.69
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.31	0.36
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	ST	0.41	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.25	—	1.13	0.01	0.01	1.15
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.52	0.07	0.60	0.03	0.12	0.74
	820-821	Retail distribution	ST	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.11	—	0.43	—	0.01	0.44
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.11
	831†	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	ST	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	—	0.16	—	—	0.16
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.08
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	ST	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.05	—	0.55	0.03	0.01	0.59
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.30
XXIV	All†	Insurance, banking and finance	ST	1.88	0.08	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.04	0.01	2.06	—	0.08	2.15
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	ST	0.67	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.89	—	—	0.89
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.02	0.05	0.24
XXVI	All†	Miscellaneous services	ST	0.79	0.01	—	0.03	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.88	0.02	—	0.90
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	—	0.01	0.05
		Total	ST	58.2	6.3	9.2	26.4	17.1	15.8	20.9	0.6	154.5	4.6	1.6	160.6
			DA	0.9	—	1.8	0.1	0.1	—	35.8	53.0	91.7	20.3	50.8	162.8

NOTES: The above figures exclude:
a. grant of £1.5 million paid at the standard rate to lessors for computers on short term leases.
b. grant of £0.04 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leased assets.
† See general footnotes.

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

3B—1967 £ million

Standard industrial classification				London and South-East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Total—England	Wales	Scotland	Total—Great Britain
Order no.	MLH no.	Description													
II	All	Mining and quarrying	ST	13.00	0.59	0.56	0.29	0.49	0.26	0.45	—	15.64	0.09	0.01	15.74
			DA	—	—	2.02	—	—	—	0.17	1.45	3.64	1.12	0.97	5.74
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	ST	4.54	1.29	0.98	1.23	1.42	1.28	1.35	—	12.09	0.13	0.26	12.48
			DA	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	2.43	1.04	3.56	1.05	2.25	6.85
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	ST	1.37	0.19	0.26	0.44	0.15	0.28	0.26	0.01	2.97	0.02	0.31	3.30
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.18	0.65	0.86	0.05	5.01	5.93
	240	Tobacco	ST	0.30	0.02	0.15	—	0.46	0.01	0.06	—	0.99	0.01	—	1.01
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.07	—	0.22	0.30
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	ST	5.62	0.01	0.01	0.27	4.10	0.45	0.27	—	10.73	0.37	0.01	11.11
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	3.77	7.44	9.08	1.05	17.58
V	274	Paint	ST	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.08	—	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.50	—	0.01	0.51
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.18	0.21	0.03	0.04	0.28
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	ST	4.29	0.60	1.22	0.81	2.94	1.97	4.05	—	15.88	0.80	0.14	16.82
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	14.94	17.43	32.38	1.09	9.71	43.19
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	ST	0.43	0.08	0.04	3.23	2.80	2.42	0.39	—	9.38	2.24	0.05	11.66
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.27	9.81	10.10	7.74	2.98	20.82
	Rest	Metal manufacture-other	ST	1.04	0.04	1.50	2.78	0.08	0.24	0.37	—	6.05	0.16	0.01	6.21
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.93	0.23	1.18	0.69	0.56	2.43
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	ST	5.30	0.74	1.24	3.05	2.35	2.26	1.86	0.02	16.83	0.22	0.04	17.09
			DA	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	0.81	3.11	4.15	0.65	5.56	10.36
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	ST	1.58	0.10	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	—	2.13	0.02	—	2.15
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.92	1.11
IX	All	Electrical engineering	ST	7.34	0.55	0.58	3.24	0.70	0.42	2.21	0.01	15.05	0.09	0.12	15.26
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	2.03	2.18	4.22	1.22	2.30	7.73
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	ST	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.27
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.63	0.25	0.95	—	0.24	1.19
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	ST	10.47	0.40	0.14	8.66	0.65	0.57	1.03	—	21.92	0.31	—	22.23
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.54	0.31	8.85	0.96	1.21	11.02
	383	Aerospace equipment	ST	0.81	0.65	1.47	0.79	3.43	0.23	0.48	0.01	7.87	0.02	—	7.89
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.04	1.81	2.04
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	ST	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.24	—	0.49	—	—	0.49
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	—	0.03	0.06
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ST	1.73	0.11	0.23	3.54	0.53	1.44	0.66	—	8.24	0.09	0.03	8.35
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.65	0.65	1.36	1.00	0.89	3.25
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	ST	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.44	1.47	0.70	2.72	—	5.68	0.40	—	6.08
			DA	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	0.46	2.32	2.93	0.43	1.89	5.25
	414	Wool	ST	0.04	—	0.08	0.02	0.04	1.41	0.23	0.07	1.88	—	—	1.88
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.22	0.31	0.02	0.65	0.98
	Rest	Other textile industries	ST	0.50	0.04	0.06	0.26	2.46	0.51	0.73	—	4.56	—	0.03	4.58
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.60	0.59	1.22	0.19	1.79	3.20
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	ST	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.06	—	0.33	—	—	0.33
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.15
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	ST	0.33	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.26	0.14	—	0.99	0.01	0.01	1.00
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.06	0.21	0.30	0.08	0.34	0.73
	450	Footwear	ST	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.30	0.02	0.09	—	0.64	—	—	0.64
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.21
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	ST	1.45	0.29	0.38	1.02	0.92	0.67	1.00	—	5.74	0.20	0.03	5.94
			DA	—	—	0.03	0.02	—	—	0.49	1.04	1.59	0.40	1.54	3.52
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	ST	0.44	0.04	0.02	0.72	0.09	0.59	0.34	—	2.25	—	0.01	2.25
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	0.31	2.76	0.02	0.26	3.04
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	ST	1.07	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.12	—	2.08	0.03	0.02	2.13
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.11	0.24	0.41	0.07	0.38	0.87
XVIII	481	Paper and board	ST	2.18	0.20	0.36	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.77	—	3.79	0.17	0.09	4.05
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.78	0.61	1.39	0.15	2.27	3.82
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	ST	3.93	0.67	0.52	0.55	0.66	0.70	0.78	—	7.81	0.06	0.09	7.97
			DA	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	0.80	1.18	2.03	0.27	1.30	3.60
XIX	491	Rubber	ST	0.54	0.06	0.34	1.51	0.17	0.04	0.68	—	3.35	0.07	0.02	3.43
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.34	0.74	0.72	1.00	2.47
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	ST	2.55	0.39	0.28	0.56	0.43	0.25	0.74	—	5.21	—	0.05	5.26
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.28	0.65	0.95	0.71	0.75	2.40
XX	500	Construction*	ST	7.03	0.83	1.09	2.14	1.67	1.53	1.52	0.57	16.38	0.42	0.92	17.72
			DA	1.83	0.05	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.06	1.52	1.73	5.74	2.71	2.91	11.36
XXI	603	Water	ST	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	0.37
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	0.01	—	0.06
	601	Gas	ST	0.03	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.07	—	—	0.08
	602	Electricity	ST	0.40	0.04	0.12	0.07	—	0.07	—	—	0.70	0.01	—	0.71
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	0.04	0.06
XXII	All	Transport and communication	ST	0.67	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.81	—	0.02	0.83
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	0.19	0.21
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	ST	0.62	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.79	0.22	0.27	0.03	2.23	0.01	0.02	2.25
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.16	0.09	0.30	0.01	0.17	0.49
	820, 821	Retail distribution	ST	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.11	—	0.38	—	—	0.38
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.14
	831†	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	ST	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.01	—	0.27	0.01	—	0.28
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.24
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	ST	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.08	—	0.70	0.05	0.01	0.76
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.34	0.39	0.11	0.14	0.64
XXIV	All†	Insurance, banking and finance	ST	4.21	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.03	4.77	—	0.28	5.06
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	ST	0.43	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.01	—	0.66	—	0.02	0.68
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.37
XXVI	All†	Miscellaneous services	ST	1.06	0.01	—	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	1.22	—	—	1.22
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.02
		Total	ST	86.8	8.6	12.5	37.1	29.9	19.7	24.5	0.8	219.9	6.0	2.6	228.5
			DA	1.8	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	43.8	51.5	100.9	31.1	51.7	183.7

NOTES: The above figures exclude:

a. grant of £6 million paid at the standard rate to lessors for computers on short term leases.

b. grant of £0.06 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.

* See general footnote on leased assets.

† See general footnotes.

(*continued on next page*)

INVESTMENT GRANTS
continued

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

3C—1968

£ million

Standard industrial classification				London and South-East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Total—England	Wales	Scotland	Total—Great Britain
Order no.	MLH no.	Description													
I	All	Agriculture, fish and forestry	ST	0.01	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.03	0.05
II	All	Mining and quarrying	ST	22.48	1.07	0.73	0.88	0.56	0.36	0.88	0.01	26.98	0.07	0.02	27.07
			DA	—	—	2.64	—	—	—	0.37	2.25	5.27	1.45	1.58	8.30
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	ST	7.32	2.19	1.63	1.64	1.76	2.10	2.19	0.02	18.85	0.15	0.45	19.45
			DA	—	—	0 65	—	—	—	3 48	2.47	6.60	2.03	4.12	12.75
	231-232, 239	Drink industries	ST	1.88	0.26	0.59	1.15	0.18	0.44	0.41	0.03	4.93	0.07	0.56	5.57
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.23	1.01	1.30	0.17	5.36	6.82
	240	Tobacco	ST	0.21	0.03	0.40	—	0.46	—	0.11	—	1.20	0.01	—	1.21
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.02	0.32	0.64
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	ST	6.64	—	0.01	0.75	0.87	6.15	0.14	—	14.57	0.13	—	14.70
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.40	1.90	7.30	4.26	5.14	16 70
V	274	Paint	ST	0.35	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.77	—	0.02	0.80
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.31	0.35	—	0.03	0.38
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	ST	5.69	0.61	1.20	0.77	1.72	2.95	5.72	0.04	18.70	0.85	0.19	19.73
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	15.95	19.66	35.62	3.37	13.99	52.98
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	ST	0.60	0.05	0.08	4.19	3.11	3.36	0.57	0.06	12.02	1.84	0.02	13.88
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.27	6.78	7.05	13.24	3.58	23.87
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	ST	1.30	0.03	0.40	2.53	0.13	0.31	0.46	0.01	5.17	0.21	—	5.38
			DA	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	0.97	0.48	1.48	1.17	0.73	3.39
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	ST	7.10	0.79	1.71	4.39	3.15	2.80	2.53	0.09	22.55	0.24	0.08	22.87
			DA	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	0.84	3.68	4.78	1.15	8.04	13.96
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	ST	2.30	0.10	0.26	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.10	—	3.01	0.03	0.03	3.06
			DA	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.02	0.12	0.21	0.11	1.16	1.48
IX	All	Electrical engineering	ST	9.32	0.38	0.81	3.33	0.87	0.50	2.40	0.01	17.63	0.11	0.17	17.90
			DA	0.01	—	0.02	—	—	—	2.93	2.74	5.70	3.62	2.39	11.72
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	ST	0.36	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	—	0.52	0.02	0.02	0.56
			DA	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	0.59	0.73	1.45	0.02	0.67	2.13
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	ST	7.10	0.66	0.27	10.19	0.52	0.84	1.16	—	20.73	0.35	0.02	21.10
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	6.18	0.32	6.51	0.65	2.91	10.07
	383	Aerospace equipment	ST	1.21	0.20	2.06	0.66	7.36	0.38	0.53	0.01	12.40	—	0.04	12.44
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.04	2.51	2.65
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	ST	0.02	—	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.20	—	0.40	—	—	0.40
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.13	0.15	—	0.03	0.18
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ST	3.23	0.27	0.42	5.09	1.25	1.66	1.01	0.01	12.95	0.13	0.09	13.17
			DA	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	1.39	1.54	3.03	1.57	1.27	5.87
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	ST	0.50	0.11	0.16	0.76	1.58	1.57	4.17	—	8.85	0.31	0.01	9.17
			DA	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	2.38	3.90	6.39	1.14	1.62	9.15
	414	Wool	ST	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	0.10	2.01	0.23	0.01	2.46	—	—	2.46
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.70	0.85	0.02	0.81	1.68
	Rest	Other textile industries	ST	0.79	0.09	0.12	0.64	3.38	0.90	1.21	0.01	7.13	—	0.05	7.18
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.79	0.71	1.56	0.68	2.99	5.23
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	ST	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.08	0.14	—	0.58	—	—	0.58
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.25
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	ST	0.39	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.25	0.26	—	1.30	0.01	—	1.32
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.10	0.32	0.46	0.17	0.53	1.16
	450	Footwear	ST	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.01	1.13	—	—	1.13
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.06	0.13	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.32
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	ST	2.93	0.44	0.37	1.28	1.05	1.27	1.09	0.01	8.45	0.12	0.05	8.62
			DA	—	—	0.07	0.05	—	—	0.78	1.68	2.57	0.63	1.88	5.07
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	ST	0.39	0.03	0.03	1.06	0.12	0.85	0.25	—	2.75	0.01	—	2.76
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	3.36	0.33	3.72	0.04	0.23	4.00
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	ST	1.68	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.28	0.01	3.31	0.04	0.01	3.36
			DA	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.33	0.56	0.96	0.23	0.66	1.85
XVIII	481	Paper and board	ST	1.68	0.10	0.53	0.14	0.03	0.42	0.84	—	3.73	0.61	0.08	4.42
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.64	0.97	1.61	0.38	2.42	4.40
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	ST	6.30	0.72	1.00	0.88	0.71	1.07	1.34	—	12.03	0.11	0.17	12.30
			DA	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	1.63	2.08	3.84	0.56	2.07	6.48
XIX	491	Rubber	ST	0.78	0.02	0.53	2.45	0.29	0.12	0.79	—	4.98	0.03	0.02	5.03
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.39	1.15	1.56	0.75	0.78	3.10
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	ST	3.97	0.33	0.47	0.83	0.55	0.60	0.88	—	7.63	0.03	0.02	7.68
			DA	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.63	0.96	1.66	1.13	0.63	3.41
XX	500	Construction*	ST	10.84	1.09	1.59	3.69	1.77	2.29	2.38	0.74	24.38	0.72	1.71	26.81
			DA	2.45	0.15	0.45	0.13	0.29	0.11	1.35	2.64	7.56	2.39	3.86	13.81
XXI	603	Water	ST	0.44	0.07	0.05	0.04	—	0.01	—	—	0.62	—	—	0.62
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	0.01	—	0.07
	601	Gas	ST	0.25	0.01	—	0.13	0.19	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.80	—	0.11	0.91
	602	Electricity	ST	0.78	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.29	—	1.34	—	0.07	1.41
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.10	0.12
XXII	All except 705	Transport and communication	ST	2.07	0.14	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.12	2.58	—	0.01	2.59
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.19	0.25
	705	Sea transport	ST	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.03
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	—	0.04
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	ST	1.90	0.04	0.24	0.39	0.12	0.16	0.31	—	3.16	0.03	0.07	3.27
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	1.29	1.45	2.77	0.04	0.40	3.21
	820, 821	Retail distribution	ST	0.52	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.96	—	0.02	0.98
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.22
	831†	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	ST	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	—	0.36	0.01	—	0.36
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.31
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	ST	0.74	0.02	0.07	0.35	0.05	0.20	0.25	—	1.69	0.11	0.08	1.88
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.06	0.87	0.94	0.55	0.16	1.65
XXIV	All†	Insurance, banking and finance	ST	7.07	0.09	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.18	1.58	0.08	9.84	0.01	0.46	10.32
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.04	—	0.02	0.06
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	ST	1.87	0.06	0.08	0.22	0.14	0.28	0.08	0.03	2.75	0.01	0.01	2.77
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.49	0.25	0.74	0.02	0.11	0.87
XXVI	All†	Miscellaneous services	ST	3.42	—	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.31	0.01	3.97	—	0.03	4.01
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.07
		Total	ST	126.9	10.5	17.1	49.7	33.9	35.0	35.8	1.5	310.4	6.4	4.7	321.5
			DA	2.5	0.1	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	53.4	63.3	125.1	41.9	73.5	240.5

NOTES: The above figures exclude:

a. grant of £8 million paid at the standard rate to lessors for computers on short term leases.

b. grant of £0.24 million (£0.17 million at the development area rate and £0.07 million at the standard rate (computers)) paid to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.

* See general footnote on leased assets.

† See general footnotes.

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

3D—1969 £ million

Standard industrial classification Order no.	MLH no.	Description		London and South-East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Total—England	Wales	Scotland	Total—Great Britain
I	All	Agriculture, fish and forestry	ST	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
II	All	Mining and quarrying	ST	13.49	0.37	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.26	0.93	0.01	16.36	0.07	0.02	16.45
			DA	—	—	2.23	—	—	—	0.43	1.55	4.22	1.88	1.40	7.50
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	ST	4.39	1.54	1.04	0.90	0.86	1.58	1.06	—	11.36	0.06	0.24	11.67
			DA	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	2.80	1.57	4.51	0.53	3.22	8.26
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	ST	1.47	0.17	0.18	1.10	0.05	0.18	0.23	—	3.38	0.03	0.33	3.75
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.27	0.42	0.72	0.17	4.04	4.93
	240	Tobacco	ST	0.30	—	0.13	—	0.31	—	0.11	—	0.86	0.01	—	0.87
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.36
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	ST	3.04	—	—	0.15	0.11	2.94	0.07	0.01	6.33	0.06	0.01	6.40
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.19	0.79	8.98	1.37	8.43	18.77
V	274	Paint	ST	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.08	—	0.38	—	0.01	0.39
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.07	0.12	—	0.02	0.14
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	ST	4.36	0.29	1.46	0.68	0.93	3.36	4.06	0.02	15.15	0.61	0.21	15.97
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	13.16	19.35	32.53	4.42	13.45	50.39
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	ST	0.42	0.02	0.14	2.39	1.47	2.65	0.27	—	7.38	1.88	0.01	9.27
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.09	5.91	6.01	6.88	3.77	16.66
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	ST	0.88	0.06	0.20	2.09	0.14	0.35	0.51	0.01	4.25	0.24	—	4.49
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.92	0.80	1.72	3.04	1.08	5.84
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	ST	4.34	0.41	1.06	2.40	1.78	1.39	1.65	0.02	13.06	0.16	0.10	13.31
			DA	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.74	2.88	3.81	1.02	5.50	10.33
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	ST	1.17	0.07	0.21	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.01	1.76	0.01	0.01	1.77
			DA	—	—	0.09	—	—	—	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.17	0.82	1.29
IX	All	Electrical engineering	ST	6.20	0.34	0.66	1.94	0.54	0.34	1.77	0.15	11.95	0.10	0.20	12.26
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	1.88	2.55	4.48	2.99	2.10	9.57
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	ST	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.22	—	0.03	0.26
			DA	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	0.39	0.56	1.12	0.01	0.53	1.65
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	ST	7.23	0.44	0.23	6.36	0.36	1.07	1.13	—	16.83	0.28	0.02	17.13
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.34	0.27	4.62	1.39	2.81	8.82
	383	Aerospace equipment	ST	1.08	—	1.42	0.71	2.72	0.21	0.47	—	6.61	—	0.02	6.63
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.08	1.44	1.67
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	ST	0.05	—	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.04	—	0.24	—	—	0.24
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.04	0.12
XII	All	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ST	2.19	0.11	0.35	3.32	0.78	1.26	0.69	0.01	8.71	0.14	0.07	8.92
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.86	1.11	2.01	1.73	1.14	4.88
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	ST	0.14	0.07	0.17	0.27	0.89	1.58	2.64	—	5.77	0.24	—	6.01
			DA	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	2.43	2.66	5.21	1.03	1.01	7.25
	414	Wool	ST	0.03	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	1.31	0.14	—	1.56	—	—	1.56
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.83	0.88	0.07	0.58	1.52
	Rest	Other textile industries	ST	0.62	0.06	0.09	0.41	2.55	0.74	0.74	—	5.23	—	0.04	5.27
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.43	0.63	1.12	0.52	1.80	3.44
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	ST	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.07	—	0.35	—	—	0.35
			DA	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.06	0.04	0.17	0.04	0.06	0.27
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	ST	0.21	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.85	0.01	0.02	0.88
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.11	0.23	0.39	0.13	0.67	1.18
	450	Footwear	ST	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.30	0.02	0.07	—	0.64	—	—	0.64
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.26
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	ST	3.97	0.17	0.35	0.64	0.49	1.23	0.91	—	7.75	0.10	0.02	7.86
			DA	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	0.56	1.24	2.11	0.43	1.35	3.88
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	ST	0.33	—	0.01	0.86	0.06	0.85	0.24	—	2.35	0.02	—	2.37
			DA	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	2.17	0.35	2.53	0.05	0.34	2.92
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	ST	0.74	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.01	1.54	0.04	0.01	1.60
			DA	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.21	0.49	0.74	0.11	0.41	1.26
XVIII	481	Paper and board	ST	1.23	0.02	0.30	0.05	0.02	0.35	0.96	—	2.94	0.19	0.01	3.13
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	1.19	0.27	1.46	0.55	1.39	3.40
	Rest	Paper products, printing and publishing	ST	4.19	0.61	0.59	0.37	0.54	0.87	0.92	0.01	8.09	0.07	0.07	8.24
			DA	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	0.82	1.36	2.27	0.35	1.89	4.51
XIX	491	Rubber	ST	0.57	0.02	0.33	2.56	0.18	0.09	0.45	—	4.19	0.04	0.01	4.24
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.59	0.93	1.53	0.33	0.80	2.65
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	ST	2.71	0.37	0.50	0.62	0.48	0.32	0.69	—	5.69	0.01	—	5.70
			DA	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	0.31	1.05	1.39	0.83	0.71	2.94
XX	500	Construction*	ST	7.11	0.56	0.83	1.54	1.14	1.00	1.68	0.47	14.33	0.38	1.12	15.83
			DA	1.96	0.13	0.21	0.20	0.27	0.09	0.71	1.42	5.01	1.29	2.65	8.95
XXI	603	Water	ST	0.32	0.02	0.05	0.02	—	—	—	0.02	0.43	—	0.04	0.47
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.01	—	0.04
	601	Gas	ST	0.18	—	0.07	—	0.13	—	0.06	0.12	0.56	0.05	0.03	0.64
	602	Electricity	ST	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	—	—	0.04	—	0.27	—	0.05	0.32
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.04
XXII	All, except 705	Transport and communication	ST	1.00	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.35	0.25	—	1.83	—	0.06	1.89
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.51	0.57
	705	Sea transport	ST	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	ST	0.61	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.02	1.34	0.01	0.01	1.36
			DA	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.04	0.20	0.28	0.04	0.21	0.53
	820, 821	Retail distribution	ST	0.41	—	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.82	—	0.01	0.83
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.11
	831†	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	ST	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	—	0.16	—	—	0.16
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.17
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	ST	0.47	0.01	0.03	0.41	0.04	0.11	0.13	—	1.20	0.05	0.04	1.30
			DA	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.03	0.73	0.76	0.18	0.16	1.10
XXIV	All†	Insurance, banking and finance	ST	5.76	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.18	0.67	0.02	6.74	0.02	0.35	7.12
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	ST	1.51	0.06	0.10	0.26	5.45	0.14	0.37	0.02	7.92	0.05	0.05	8.02
			DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.23	0.83	0.05	0.14	1.03
XXVI	All†	Miscellaneous services	ST	1.70	0.01	0.03	0.40	0.02	0.08	0.13	—	2.37	—	0.01	2.38
			DA	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.09
		Total	ST	85.2	6.2	11.8	31.7	23.5	25.6	24.9	1.0	209.8	5.0	3.2	218.0
			DA	2.0	0.1	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	44.7	51.2	102.8	32.0	64.7	199.4

NOTES: The above figures exclude:
a. grant of £6.5 million paid at the standard rate to lessors on computers on short term leases.
b. grant of £0.12 million paid at the development area rate to lessors on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland.
* See general footnote on leasing.
† See general footnotes.

(*continued on next page*)

INVESTMENT GRANTS
continued

TABLE 4. ANALYSIS BY THE PERIODS OF EXPENDITURE AND THE FINANCIAL YEARS OF PAYMENT

Table 4A.† Sub-head A of the Vote. £ million

Financial years in which grant was paid	Periods in which expenditure was incurred						
	Calendar years				Financial years		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966/7*	1967/8	1968/9
1967/8							
ST	112.27	18.40	—	—	130.67	—	—
DA	132.74	23.60	—	—	156.34	—	—
1968/9							
ST	29.01	155.01	27.17	—	46.17	165.02	—
DA	22.88	142.58	33.31	—	33.29	165.48	—
1969/70							
ST	8.27	33.52	203.15	15.84	9.73	56.59	194.46
DA	3.80	14.06	177.15	24.18	4.36	25.34	189.49
1970/1							
ST	2.67	5.42	41.91	148.78	2.95	6.65	53.25
DA	1.17	1.78	20.94	155.52	1.26	2.53	29.52
1971/2 (estimated)							
ST	1.53	1.97	12.20	21.45	1.87	3.73	11.28
DA	0.72	0.90	5.81	11.34	0.90	1.75	5.22
Estimated balance payable in subsequent years							
ST	0.75	0.98	3.33	9.93	0.01	1.11	4.81
DA	0.89	0.38	2.45	7.96	0.85	0.40	3.47
Estimated total							
ST	154.5	215.3	287.7	196.0	191.4	233.1	263.8
DA	162.2	183.3	239.7	199.0	197.0	195.5	227.7

* Includes grant eligible expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and March 31, 1966.
† Relates to plant and machinery for manufacturing and ship repairing, for extraction, for generation of energy, for construction; and to mining works.

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

Table 4B. Sub-head of the Vote (Computers) £ million

Financial years in which grant was paid	Periods in which expenditure was incurred						
	Calendar years				Financial years		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966/7*	1967/8	1968/9
1967/8							
ST	5.59	1.19	—	—	6.78	—	—
DA	0.19	0.02	—	—	0.21	—	—
1968/9							
ST	1.49	14.63	3.32	—	3.15	16.29	—
DA	0.12	0.28	0.14	—	0.16	0.38	—
1969/70							
ST	0.29	2.64	29.65	2.06	0.52	4.97	29.15
DA	0.25	0.11	0.80	0.03	0.33	0.13	0.73
1970/1							
ST	0.06	0.58	6.05	21.60	0.10	0.70	6.92
DA	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.38	—	—	0.15
1971/2 (estimated)							
ST	0.07	0.07	1.06	2.80	0.05	0.09	1.35
DA	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	0.01
Estimated balance payable in subsequent years							
ST	0.10	0.07	1.70	2.02	0.10	0.35	1.79
DA	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.04
Estimated total							
ST	7.6	19.2	41.8	28.5	10.7	22.4	39.2
DA	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9

* Includes expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and March 31, 1966.

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

Table 4C. Sub-head of the Vote (ships and hovercraft) £ million

Financial years in which grant was paid	Periods in which expenditure was incurred						
	Calendar years				Financial years		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966/7*	1967/8	1968/9
1967/8	15.49	5.47	—	—	20.96	—	—
1968/9	1.11	31.25	12.62	—	2.50	42.48	—
1969/70	0.18	0.42	61.57	8.78	0.34	0.56	70.05
1970/1	0.20	0.31	2.82	42.88	0.20	0.30	3.41
1971/2 (estimated)	0.11	0.12	0.48	3.37	0.07	0.11	0.95
Estimated balance payable in subsequent years	0.02	0.04	0.42	0.97	0.03	0.15	0.39
Estimated total	17.1	37.6	77.9	56.0	24.1	43.6	74.8

NOTE: All grant for ships and hovercraft was paid at the Standard Rate.
* Includes grant eligible expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and March 31, 1966.

GRANT ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE: Estimated value on leased assets in 1966 to 1969

TABLE 5. ANALYSIS BY YEAR OF EXPENDITURE AND THE STANDARD REGION OF THE LESSOR

£ million

Year in which grant eligible expenditure was incurred	London and South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Total—England	Wales	Scotland	Total—Great Britain
1966												
ST	27.76	1.20	1.48	5.41	3.10	2.12	2.73	1.14	44.94	0.63	1.60	47.2
DA	6.48	0.02	0.58	0.09	0.35	0.04	0.84	0.27	8.67	0.30	0.46	9.4
1967												
ST	51.59	1.42	3.02	8.22	5.82	3.36	4.15	2.06	79.64	1.14	3.44	84.2
DA	8.89	—	0.84	0.24	0.34	0.13	1.06	0.45	11.96	0.30	0.63	12.9
1968												
ST	98.54	2.63	4.90	17.72	5.10	6.70	8.17	2.87	146.63	2.88	14.23	163.7
DA	21.79	0.16	1.36	0.78	0.53	0.26	4.13	0.49	29.50	0.40	9.72	39.6
1969												
ST	110.44	1.47	3.23	7.90	5.14	3.44	7.56	2.22	141.39	1.75	7.70	150.8
DA	38.77	0.15	1.08	1.65	0.38	0.08	3.19	0.51	45.81	0.41	6.60	52.8

NOTE: The above figures relate to plant and machinery for manufacturing and ship repairing, for extraction of minerals, for generation of energy, for construction and civil engineering; computers; hovercraft.

TABLE 6. ANALYSIS BY THE INDUSTRY GROUP AND STANDARD REGION OF THE LESSEE

6A—1966

£ million

Standard industrial classification			London and South East	East Anglia	South West		West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West		North	Total—England		Wales		Scotland		Total—Great Britain	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	ST	ST	ST	DA	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
I	All	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.96	0.01	0.17	0.51	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.03	1.16	0.54	0.01	0.06	—	0.04	1.17	0.64
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	0.14	0.01	0.02	—	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.45	0.10	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.48	0.13
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	0.38	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.43	—	—	—	0.01	0.06	0.44	0.06
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.08	—	0.03	—	—	0.05	0.11
V	All	Other chemical and allied industries	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.28	0.62	0.08	0.76	0.70	—	0.29	—	5.22	0.76	6.20
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.02	—	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.09	0.05	—	0.01	0.33	0.07
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	0.06	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	—
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	0.43	0.04	0.06	—	0.41	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.05	1.16	0.07	0.02	0.02	—	0.04	1.17	0.12
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	0.13	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.17	0.03
IX	All	Electrical engineering	0.69	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.18	—	0.06	1.00	0.06	—	0.02	0.07	0.01	1.07	0.09
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.01	0.11	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.12	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.03
XI	380-382, 384-385	Motor vehicles, etc.	0.79	—	0.01	—	0.15	—	0.15	0.03	—	0.01	1.12	0.01	—	—	—	—	1.12	0.01
	383	Aerospace equipment	0.02	0.01	0.10	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.06	—	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	—
XII	All	Metal goods n.e.s.	0.14	0.01	0.02	—	0.19	—	0.02	0.04	—	0.02	0.43	0.03	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.44	0.04
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	0.07	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.16	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	—
	414	Wool	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.15	0.03	—	—	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	0.04	—	—	—	0.01	0.26	0.02	0.02	—	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.36	0.10
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—
XV	441-446 449	Clothing	0.05	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	—	0.01	0.17	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02	0.17	0.06
	450	Footwear	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.01	0.08	—	0.05	0.82	0.06	—	—	—	0.01	0.82	0.08
XVI	461, 464 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	0.01	0.02	0.01	—	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.03	—	0.04	0.26	0.04	—	—	0.01	0.05	0.27	0.09
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	0.01	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.01
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	0.31	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.03	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.45	0.05
XVIII	481	Paper and board	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.08	—	0.01	0.12	0.01	—	—	—	0.11	0.12	0.11
	Rest	Paper products, printing, publishing	0.86	0.02	0.01	—	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.07	1.11	0.25	—	—	0.01	0.01	1.13	0.26
XIX	491	Rubber	0.02	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	0.21	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	—	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	0.36	0.01
XX	500	Construction	0.17	—	0.01	—	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	—	0.13	0.29	0.14	—	0.11	—	0.10	0.29	0.35
XXI	601	Gas	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	—
	602	Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—
XXII	All	Transport and communication	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.05	0.03	0.08
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	0.71	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.83	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.88	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.14	0.08	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	0.03	0.02
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.26	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.28	0.01
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking, and finance	0.27	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.46	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.37	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	1.02	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.08	—	—	—	1.12	—	0.11	—	—	—	1.23	—
		Total	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	16.0	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	5.9	16.5	8.8

NOTES: The above figures exclude the following eligible *expenditure* by lessors.

a. £0.10 million on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland and on which grant was payable at the development area rate.

b. £7.4 million on computers for short term leasing and on which grant was payable at the standard rate.

c. £23.8 million on eligible assets for use in construction; on £23.3 million of this grant was payable at the standard rate and on £0.5 million the development area grant rate was payable.

* See general footnotes.

(continued on next page)

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TABLE 6 (*continued*)

6B—1967 £ million

Standard industrial classification			London and South East	East Anglia	South West		West Mid-lands	East Mid-lands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West		North	Total—England		Wales		Scotland		Total—Great Britain	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	ST	ST	ST	DA	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
II	All	Mining and quarrying	1.96	0.02	0.07	0.80	0.06	0.03	—	0.01	—	0.01	2.15	0.82	—	0.05	—	0.05	2.15	0.91
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	0.44	0.12	0.02	—	0.30	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.06	0.05	1.37	0.11	0.02	—	0.01	0.21	1.39	0.33
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	0.46	—	0.02	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.04	—	0.01	0.54	0.01	—	—	—	0.07	0.54	0.08
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.50	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.50	0.02
V	All	Other chemical and allied industries	0.22	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.52	0.25	0.64	0.77	0.07	1.15	—	5.86	0.71	7.78
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	0.05	—	0.01	—	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.02	—	0.04	0.57	0.04	0.22	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.94	0.10
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	0.09	—	0.12	—	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.30	0.01
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	0.66	0.14	0.10	—	0.49	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.06	1.76	0.10	0.01	0.05	—	0.21	1.77	0.36
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	0.26	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—
IX	All	Electrical engineering	0.93	0.11	0.28	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.15	0.01	0.04	1.62	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.63	0.08
X	All	Shipbuilding & marine engineering	0.01	0.09	—	0.02	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.11	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.07
XI	380-382, 384, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	1.96	—	0.02	—	0.34	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.11	—	2.59	0.11	—	—	—	0.01	2.59	0.13
	383	Aerospace equipment	0.25	0.08	0.65	—	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.23	—	—	1.38	—	0.01	—	—	—	1.39	—
XII	All	Metal goods n.e.s.	0.20	0.07	0.04	—	0.36	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.76	0.02	—	0.05	—	0.01	0.77	0.08
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.12	0.23	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	0.41	—
	414	Wool	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.21	0.02	—	—	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	—
	Rest	Other textile industries	0.05	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.16	0.15	—	0.02	0.80	0.02	—	—	0.02	0.28	0.81	0.30
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.02	—	0.01	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.01
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.07	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.19	0.05
	450	Footwear	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.46	0.01	0.07	—	0.02	0.78	0.03	—	—	—	0.02	0.78	0.05
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	0.14	0.01	0.03	—	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	—	0.01	0.45	0.01	—	0.02	—	0.03	0.45	0.06
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.13	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.03
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	0.38	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.55	0.08	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.10
XVIII	481	Paper and board	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.10	0.12	0.10	—	—	—	0.05	0.13	0.16
	Rest	Paper products, printing, publishing	0.92	0.25	0.05	—	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.03	1.49	0.07	—	0.01	—	—	1.49	0.09
XIX	491	Rubber	0.06	—	0.03	—	0.04	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	—	0.18	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.01
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	0.48	0.02	0.04	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.13	—	0.03	0.80	0.03	—	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.97	0.06
XX	500	Construction	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	0.28	—	0.02	0.15	0.02	—	0.03	0.02	0.31	0.18	0.37
XXI	601	Gas	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—
	602	Electricity	0.28	—	—	—	0.28	—	0.28	—	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	0.84	—
XXII	All	Transport and communication	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.12	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	0.17	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	—	0.29	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.31	—
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.01	—	0.08	—	—	0.04	0.09
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.22	—	—	—	0.08	0.04	—	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.02
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking, and finance	0.23	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.19	0.02	0.02	—	0.07	—	0.01	—	0.06	—	0.32	0.06	—	—	—	0.01	0.32	0.07
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	0.34	—	—	—	0.22	0.08	0.01	0.03	—	—	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	—
		Total	11.8	1.2	1.7	0.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	24.0	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	7.2	24.8	11.4

NOTES: The above figures exclude the following eligible *expenditure* by lessors
a. £0.13 million on eligible assets hired to lessees in Northern Ireland and on which grant was payable at the development area rate.
b. £23.9 million on computers for short term leasing and on which grant was payable at the standard rate.
c. £36.9 million on eligible assets for use in construction; on £35.5 million of this grant was payable at the standard rate and on £1.4 million the development area grant was payable.
* See general footnotes.

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TABLE 6 (*continued*)

6C—1968 £ million

Standard industrial classification			London and South East	East Anglia	South West		West Mid-lands	East Mid-lands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West		North		Total—England		Wales		Scotland		Total—Great Britain	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
II	All	Mining and quarrying	2.95	0.05	0.19	1.18	0.44	0.01	0.04	0.11	—	0.03	0.02	3.81	1.20	—	0.08	—	0.28	3.81	1.56
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	2.28	0.19	0.20	—	0.35	0.24	0.41	0.54	0.13	0.03	0.13	4.22	0.26	—	0.07	0.87	0.22	5.09	0.55
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	0.23	0.01	0.02	—	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04	—	0.02	0.03	0.42	0.04	0.01	—	0.57	0.22	1.00	0.26
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	1.57	—	—	—	2.20	0.09	0.01	0.20	0.06	—	—	4.07	0.06	—	0.50	—	11.27	4.07	11.83
V	274	Paint	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	0.17	—	0.80	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.82	0.01
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	1.54	0.01	0.18	—	0.06	0.18	0.78	0.35	1.11	0.15	0.15	3.23	1.27	0.66	2.48	—	11.01	3.89	14.76
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture–iron and steel	0.08	—	0.02	—	0.57	0.42	0.28	0.04	—	—	0.03	1.41	0.04	0.32	0.05	—	0.06	1.74	0.15
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	0.19	—	0.01	—	0.24	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	0.02	—	0.03	0.46	0.06
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	2.02	0.32	0.32	0.01	0.68	0.50	0.59	0.46	0.02	0.08	0.17	4.96	0.20	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.70	5.02	0.97
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	1.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	1.12	0.02	—	0.01	—	—	1.12	0.03
IX	All	Electrical engineering	1.73	0.02	0.13	—	0.10	0.32	0.03	0.16	0.23	0.01	0.06	2.49	0.29	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.08	2.69	0.37
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.39	—	—	0.08	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.41	0.09	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.10
XI	380-382, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	1.73	0.01	0.02	—	0.62	0.07	0.29	0.06	0.38	—	—	2.79	0.38	0.11	0.02	—	0.03	2.91	0.43
	383	Aerospace equipment	0.45	—	1.08	—	0.04	3.81	—	0.10	—	—	0.01	5.49	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.11	5.49	0.13
	384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
XII	All	Metal goods n.e.s.	1.22	0.21	0.08	—	1.01	0.04	0.21	0.28	0.58	0.02	0.02	3.06	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.11	3.08	0.22
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	0.12	0.04	—	—	0.06	0.46	0.05	0.31	—	—	—	1.03	—	—	—	—	0.01	1.03	0.01
	414	Wool	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.32	0.06	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.58	0.22
	Rest	Other textile industries	0.02	0.01	0.02	—	0.16	0.47	0.14	0.26	0.01	—	0.02	1.07	0.03	—	—	0.04	0.63	1.11	0.66
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.15	0.01	0.01	—	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.01	—	0.01	0.48	0.02	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.48	0.08
	450	Footwear	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.08	1.30	0.02	0.09	—	—	0.05	1.64	0.07	—	—	0.01	—	1.65	0.07
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement, and miscellaneous building materials	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.76	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.21	0.78	0.40
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	0.06	—	—	—	0.14	—	0.05	0.01	0.12	—	—	0.26	0.12	—	—	—	0.04	0.26	0.17
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	0.47	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.08	0.01	0.03	—	0.02	0.95	0.13
XVIII	481	Paper and board	0.37	0.01	0.05	0.01	—	0.01	0.11	0.10	0.12	—	0.08	0.65	0.20	0.02	—	—	0.07	0.67	0.27
	Rest	Paper products, printing, publishing	2.02	0.29	0.27	0.01	0.31	0.19	0.08	0.27	0.23	—	0.13	3.43	0.37	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.13	3.50	0.54
XIX	491	Rubber	0.46	—	0.06	—	0.41	0.02	—	0.12	—	—	—	1.07	—	—	0.01	—	0.05	1.08	0.06
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	1.20	0.10	0.04	—	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.05	—	0.04	1.90	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06	1.98	0.19
XX	500	Construction	0.25	0.01	—	0.30	—	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.01	—	0.02	0.43	0.33	—	—	0.01	0.09	0.44	0.41
XXI	601	Gas	0.01	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.09	—
	602	Electricity	0.04	—	0.24	—	0.03	—	—	0.31	—	—	—	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	—
	603	Water	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—
XXII	All except 705	Transport and communication	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.03	0.33	0.03	—	—	—	0.05	0.33	0.08
	705	Sea transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	0.38	—	—	—	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.52	0.09	—	—	0.11	0.02	0.63	0.12
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.28	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.38	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.01
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.05	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.11	0.01	—	0.08	—	—	0.11	0.09
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.78	—	0.12	—	0.37	0.01	0.12	0.27	—	0.01	0.08	1.68	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.26	0.01	1.97	0.10
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking and finance	1.53	0.01	0.13	—	—	—	—	0.99	—	0.01	—	2.67	—	—	—	0.01	—	2.68	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.48	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.53	0.11	—	0.70	0.53	0.01	—	—	—	0.71	0.53
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	3.64	—	0.10	—	0.03	—	0.05	0.87	0.02	—	—	4.69	0.02	—	—	0.05	—	4.74	0.03
		Total	30.7	1.5	3.6	1.7	8.6	8.9	4.0	7.0	3.2	0.7	1.2	64.9	6.2	1.3	3.7	2.3	25.8	68.6	35.6

NOTES: The above figures exclude the following eligible *expenditure* by lessors
a. £0.54 million on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland and on which grant was payable at the development area rate.
b. £32.4 million on computers for short term leasing and on which grant was payable at the standard rate.
c. £65.9 million on eligible assets for use in construction; on £62.5 million of this grant was payable at the standard rate and on £3.4 million the development area grant rate was payable.
* See general footnotes.

(*continued on next page*)

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

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TABLE 6 (*continued*)

6D—1969 £ million

Standard industrial classification			London and South East	East Anglia	South West		West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West		North		Total—England		Wales		Scotland		Total—Great Britain	
Order no.	MLH no.	Description	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	ST	ST	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA	ST	DA
II	All	Mining and quarrying	0.27	0.03	0.20	0.95	0.03	0.23	—	0.07	0.03	—	0.02	0.82	1.00	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.28	0.85	1.40
III	211-219, 221, 229	Food industries	1.27	0.23	0.12	0.01	0.39	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.10	—	0.08	2.56	0.19	—	0.03	0.01	0.19	2.57	0.40
	231, 232, 239	Drink industries	0.23	0.22	0.04	—	0.15	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.01	—	0.78	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.57	0.84	0.63
	240	Tobacco	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	0.49	—
IV	All	Coal and petroleum products	0.18	—	—	—	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.06	—	0.40	0.08	—	0.60	—	20.77	0.40	21.44
V	274	Paint	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.02
	Rest	Other chemical and allied industries	1.61	0.03	1.03	0.01	0.04	0.43	1.26	0.93	0.82	—	0.16	5.34	0.99	0.82	6.43	—	10.26	6.16	17.69
VI	311-313	Metal manufacture—iron and steel	0.08	0.02	0.04	—	0.65	0.26	0.49	0.06	—	—	0.04	1.60	0.04	0.31	0.03	0.05	0.20	1.96	0.28
	Rest	Metal manufacture—other	0.34	0.10	0.01	—	1.18	0.02	0.03	0.02	—	—	—	1.68	—	—	0.04	—	0.01	1.68	0.06
VII	All	Mechanical engineering	2.29	0.16	0.32	0.12	0.68	0.39	0.35	0.74	0.02	—	0.14	4.93	0.28	0.04	0.09	0.29	0.16	5.26	0.53
VIII	All	Instrument engineering	0.49	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.55	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.56	0.05
IX	All	Electrical engineering	2.88	0.04	0.16	—	0.80	0.08	0.02	0.60	0.10	0.69	0.07	5.28	0.18	—	0.03	0.58	0.08	5.86	0.29
X	All	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.01
XI	380-382 384, 385	Motor vehicles, etc.	5.04	0.04	0.22	—	1.87	0.12	0.18	0.70	1.40	—	—	8.18	1.39	0.13	—	0.09	0.24	8.40	1.64
	383	Aerospace equipment	0.34	—	0.23	—	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.11	—	—	—	1.62	—	0.02	—	—	0.09	1.64	0.09
XII	All	Metal goods n.e.s.	1.27	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.01	2.66	0.06	—	0.19	0.04	0.05	2.71	0.30
XIII	411-413	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	0.01	0.03	—	0.01	—	0.52	0.06	0.15	—	—	0.29	0.77	0.30	—	0.05	—	0.02	0.77	0.37
	414	Wool	0.10	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.49	—	—	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.64	0.01
	Rest	Other textile industries	0.22	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.04	1.52	0.63	0.28	0.01	—	0.01	2.81	0.02	—	0.02	0.04	0.31	2.85	0.35
XIV	All	Leather, leather goods, and fur	0.04	—	0.09	—	0.04	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—
XV	441-446, 449	Clothing	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.50	0.06	—	0.01	0.07	0.19	0.57	0.25
	450	Footwear	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.49	0.01	0.07	0.03	—	0.03	0.88	0.06	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.88	0.09
XVI	461, 464, 469	Bricks, cement and miscellaneous building materials	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.28	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.68	0.13	0.02	0.07	—	0.22	0.70	0.41
	462, 463	Pottery and glass	0.11	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	0.28	0.07	—	—	—	0.02	0.28	0.09
XVII	All	Timber, furniture, etc.	0.42	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.80	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.82	0.13
XVIII	481	Paper and board	0.37	—	0.04	0.01	0.01	—	0.05	0.22	—	—	0.16	0.69	0.17	—	—	—	0.03	0.69	0.20
	Rest	Paper products, printing, publishing	2.06	0.44	0.21	0.01	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.15	3.31	0.22	0.01	0.07	—	0.18	3.32	0.46
XIX	491	Rubber	0.55	—	0.12	—	0.67	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.55	—	—	1.42	0.55	—	0.01	—	0.15	1.42	0.71
	Rest	Other manufacturing industries	0.91	0.06	0.67	0.01	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.29	—	—	0.02	2.25	0.04	—	0.05	—	0.06	2.26	0.15
XX	500	Construction	0.39	0.02	—	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.66	0.24	—	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.69	0.39
XXI	603	Water	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—
	601	Gas	0.80	—	0.35	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.57	—	1.75	—	—	—	0.01	—	1.76	—
	602	Electricity	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—
XXII	All	Transport and communication	0.51	0.07	0.02	—	—	0.06	0.02	0.49	—	—	0.01	1.18	0.01	—	—	0.13	0.11	1.31	0.12
XXIII	810-812	Wholesale distribution	0.18	0.01	0.22	—	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01	—	0.01	0.57	0.02	—	—	—	0.01	0.58	0.03
	820-821	Retail distribution	0.80	—	0.01	—	0.60	—	0.40	0.25	—	—	—	2.05	—	—	—	0.02	—	2.07	—
	831*	Dealing in coal, oil, etc.	0.05	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.13	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.14	0.01
	832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	0.95	—	0.02	—	0.83	0.01	—	0.17	—	—	0.07	1.98	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.03	2.14	0.15
XXIV	All*	Insurance, banking, finance	2.21	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.08	0.23	—	—	—	2.54	—	—	—	0.25	—	2.79	—
XXV	All	Professional and scientific services	0.58	0.06	0.09	—	—	0.08	—	1.03	0.48	—	—	1.84	0.48	0.16	—	0.12	—	2.12	0.48
XXVI	All*	Miscellaneous services	2.13	0.01	0.14	0.15	1.61	0.06	0.30	0.54	—	—	0.02	4.79	0.17	0.01	—	0.02	—	4.82	0.17
		Total	30.6	1.9	4.8	1.6	11.1	5.8	5.9	8.2	4.0	1.5	1.4	69.8	7.0	1.6	8.0	2.0	34.5	73.5	49.4

NOTES: The above figures exclude the following eligible *expenditure* by lessors

a. £0.28 million on eligible assets hired out to lessees in Northern Ireland and on which grant was payable at the development area rate.
b. £30.7 million on computers for short term leasing and on which grant was payable at the standard rate.
c. £49.8 million on eligible assets for use in construction; on £46.7 million of this grant was payable at the standard rate and on £3.1 million the development area grant rate was payable.

* See general footnotes.

GENERAL FOOTNOTES:

The tabulations, except tables 4C and 5, exclude data on ships and hovercraft.

The method of dealing with refunds and recoveries for data purposes at BSO changed from April 1, 1970 when a revised financial arrangement for these credits operated. Up to that date BSO figures of payment were gross; no account being taken of refunds and recoveries. From April 1, 1970 the only refunds and recoveries treated for a gross basis were those due to non-compliance with the conditions governing investment grants with the other credits being offset on a net basis.

In general, in tables 1-3 and 6 the allocation of the figures on eligible leased assets between industries, regions, and grant rates, was according to the lessee; the exceptions to this general rule were computers on short term (less than three years) leases and eligible assets acquired for leasing for use in construction. The allocation of figures for these exceptions were:

a computers on short term leases
No industry code allocated, region according to the lessor, grant rate-standard.
b assets for use in construction
i short term leases
Industry of the lessee (SIC Order XX mlh 500), region of the lessor, grant rate-standard
ii long term (three years and over) leases
Industry (SIC Order XX mlh 500) and grant rate according to the lessee, region of the lessor.

In order to tie in with other BSO industrial data the figures for mlh 864 and 865 (proper to Order XXIV) have been allocated to Order XXVI. For payments made prior to 1969 the figures against mlh 831 in Order XXIII were allocated as appropriate to mlh 812 or 821.

In this statistical analysis grant payments on eligible Continental Shelf expenditure, made at the standard rate, are shown under the London and South East region. (Grant payments for eligible expenditure incurred on mining works, and on plant and machinery for extraction, in those areas designated under the Continental Shelf Act 1964 were made at the standard grant rate since development areas do not extend beyond the land areas of Great Britain.)

Individual figures in the tables have, as appropriate, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be small differences between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown. This also may apply to some comparable figures in different tables.

Index of industrial production for November

THE provisional estimate index of production for November 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 133.4 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 135.2.

For the three months September to November 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 2.2 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months. June to August 1972; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 2.0 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.2	78.3	127.2	121.6	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	124.9	79.8	126.7	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.1	127.1	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	113.6	107.4
1970 3rd qtr.	124.5	79.2	127.4	122.6	118.4	130.8	154.0	159.8	127.1	135.1	147.8	148.0	86.8	111.7	117.2
4th qtr.	125.0	74.9	128.8	122.9	118.5	131.2	156.0	161.0	129.8	135.2	150.1	151.2	86.8	121.5	113.3
1971 1st qtr.	124.3	82.1	126.4	122.8	118.1	131.8	156.5	157.5	126.3	133.7	158.5	154.6	86.0	110.0	106.4
2nd qtr.	125.1	81.5	127.0	122.8	117.6	132.8	158.7	159.7	129.0	135.8	152.0	154.3	84.1	118.4	108.1
3rd qtr.	125.6	80.0	127.1	123.3	119.2	131.0	155.2	157.9	127.1	131.3	158.6	153.8	83.1	115.2	109.1
4th qtr.	124.6	75.6	126.4	123.1	117.5	133.8	160.9	165.5	125.8	130.0	156.0	157.8	81.6	110.9	106.1
1972 1st qtr.	122.3	46.4	125.4	127.3	120.7	140.1	146.5	161.2	126.1	126.8	146.3	173.6	80.6	105.3	103.2
2nd qtr.	128.9	79.0	129.5	126.3	121.3	135.8	153.0	173.1	127.6	124.9	148.1	168.6	81.2	113.6	108.8
3rd qtr.	130.0	77.2	132.1	125.6	120.3	135.6	162.3	171.0	130.0	125.0	156.7	173.1	80.3	115.2	113.8
May	129.6	81	129.9	125	120	135	143	178	130	125	148	169	81	122	110
June	129.3	79	129.4	127	123	133	155	174	127	124	150	168	81	113	109
July	129.8	77	132.3	124	120	133	166	168	131	125	155	172	81	117	115
August	129.3	77	131.8	126	121	135	159	177	128	125	157	173	80	108	111
September	130.8	78	132.3	126	120	139	162	168	132	125	159	174	80	121	115
October	132.6	81	133.9	126	122	135	157	179	131	125	157	173	80	119	116
November	133.4	83	135.2	129	123	142	159	179	134	127	166	180	80	120	118
Jun.-Aug. (av.)	129.5	78	131.2	126	121	134	160	173	128	125	154	171	80	112	112
Sep.-Nov. (av.)	132.3	81	138.8	127	122	139	159	175	133	126	161	176	80	120	116

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.7	115.7	143.8
1971	104.1	104.7	102.4	118.2	124.8	93.5	108.4	130.3	129.7	131.3	116.9	117.9	150.8	117.4	155.7
1970 3rd qtr.	113.8	115.7	107.8	116.7	126.1	93.4	100.8	128.2	125.5	133.2	114.1	120.9	144.9	116.5	144.2
4th qtr.	113.8	114.6	111.2	118.1	125.8	92.7	105.9	128.2	124.5	134.7	118.9	116.6	149.3	114.0	145.6
1971 1st qtr.	110.2	111.3	106.9	117.8	125.3	89.6	106.6	131.5	131.0	132.4	119.5	114.3	149.7	116.8	149.4
2nd qtr.	104.4	105.1	101.9	117.7	124.6	90.3	107.5	132.6	131.1	135.5	115.5	117.6	153.2	117.8	153.9
3rd qtr.	103.6	104.2	101.8	118.6	124.9	91.8	109.7	130.7	131.7	128.9	113.4	121.4	151.3	118.3	159.4
4th qtr.	98.3	98.1	99.2	118.7	124.3	102.1	109.6	126.3	125.2	128.3	119.4	118.5	149.2	116.7	159.9
1972 1st qtr.	91.5	89.8	96.9	114.0	118.7	85.9	108.6	128.2	129.9	125.1	130.7	121.4	150.4	120.6	153.1
2nd qtr.	100.3	100.1	101.0	120.3	128.1	87.5	109.3	141.6	142.4	140.2	131.0	126.3	153.6	121.4	177.4
3rd qtr.	103.6	102.4	107.2	123.6	131.2	100.7	111.6	142.6	139.9	147.4	127.6	128.6	154.9	113.0	181.4
May	98	98	98	122	131	87	109	142	143	142	132	126	158		181
June	104	104	104	120	128	87	107	141	144	137	127	127	154		184
July	103	103	106	123	129	101	114	139	133	149	136	129	159		174
August	96	95	100	124	131	101	112	147	148	144	117	132	154		180
September	111	110	115	125	134	101	109	142	138	150	129	125	152		190
October	108	107	111	126	134	100	114	147	145	150	134	125			181
November	108	108	109	126	133	100	115	149	148	150	137	126			177
Jun.-Aug. (av.)	101	101	103	122	129	96	111	142	142	143	127	129	154†		179
Sep.-Nov. (av.)	109	108	112	126	134	100	113	146	144	150	133	126	155†		183

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

COMPUTERS

UK market in the third quarter of 1972

A FURTHER marked improvement in the UK computer market in the third quarter of 1972 is indicated

In terms of current prices, total output shown in Table 1 amounted to £88.6 million, an increase of 6 per cent over the £83.8 million total in the second quarter of 1972, which had itself recovered sharply from the low level in the first quarter. The third quarter total was close to the highest previous level in the third quarter of 1970 and 13 per cent more than the third quarter of 1971.

In the first three quarters of 1972, total output was £234 million compared with £226 million for the corresponding period of the previous year. The upward trend in output, which includes deliveries of equipment together with repair and maintenance work and research and development for customers, has been mainly in deliveries of hardware to both home and export markets.

Deliveries of hardware in the third quarter were £80.7 million against £75.2 million in the second quarter and £71.1 million in the third quarter of the previous year, and there has been a marked recovery in deliveries since the first quarter of 1972.

A comparison of the first three quarters of recent years is as follows:

DELIVERIES OF COMPUTER HARDWARE

£ million current prices

	British made			Factored			All machines		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
Jan.-Sept. 1970	97.1	67.7	164.7	52.4	0.2	52.7	149.5	67.9	217.4
1971	92.3	66.8	159.1	44.4	1.3	45.7	136.7	68.1	204.8
1972	90.3	65.5	155.8	51.5	2.7	54.2	141.8	68.2	210.0
Change £ million									
1970-1971	−4.8	−0.9	−5.7	− 8.0	+1.1	− 7.0	−12.8	+0.2	−12.6
1971-1972	−2.0	−1.3	−3.3	+ 7.1	+1.4	+ 8.5	+ 5.1	+0.1	+ 5.2
Change per cent									
1970-1971	−5	−1	−3	−15	*	−13	− 9	—	− 6
1971-1972	−2	−2	−2	+16	*	+19	+ 4	—	+ 2

* Omitted due to low base figure.

Owing to the low levels of deliveries in the first quarter of 1972, which were affected by events outside the industry, the value of deliveries of hardware in the first three quarters of 1972 had not reached the 1970 level, although they were higher than in 1971. In volume terms, deliveries had probably declined compared with the first three quarters of 1971 owing to the intervening increases in costs and prices, though some recovery in volume had without doubt contributed to the increase in the third quarter figures. A feature of the comparisons for the first three quarters taken together is that in 1972 deliveries of factored equipment fared better than British made, both to the home and export markets. This also is mainly a reflection of the depressed deliveries of British made equipment in the first quarter.

Exports

It has been suggested that because of the increasing export order book position, in which net new export orders have on average been running well above export deliveries since mid-1971, deliveries to export markets should show an increase. In the third quarter they totalled £27.2 million compared with £24.7 million in the second quarter and £16.3 million in the first. Because of the low first quarter figure, however, the total export deliveries in the first three quarters of 1972 did no more than to equal those in the corresponding period of the previous year, while as a proportion of total deliveries they were marginally lower. In each of the two periods exports were about one third of the total.

Size of systems delivered

The systems delivered in the third quarter fall into the following size ranges:

DIGITAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS DELIVERED—3rd quarter 1972

	Home		Export	
Size of system	No.	Value £'000	No.	Value £'000
Under £5,000	9	34	1	3
£5,000—£19,000	54	567	5	52
£20,000—£49,000	31	1,106	47	1,476
£50,000—£119,000	35	2,661	27	2,257
£120,000—£249,000	11	1,946	4	889
£250,000—£499,000	16	5,245	3	1,003
£500,000—£999,000	—	—	—	—
Over £1 million	5	6,817	—	—
Unclassified	251	11,230	88	8,774
Total	412	29,606	175	14,454

The total figures may be reconciled with columns 2 and 3 of Table 1.

Orders on hand

The orders on hand at September 30, 1972 are shown in Table 4. At £356 million in current price terms they showed a slight fall of less than 1 per cent from the record June figure.

Within the September total, home orders fell by 2 per cent from

(continued on page 204)

TABLE 1. TOTAL DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

£ thousands, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total output		Goods Sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hard-ware	Soft-ware	Total	Export	
1966	78,684	16,572	1,393	307	1,973	572	4,667	377	28,221	15,752	114,938	33,580	5,924	313	326	54	121,242	33,893	4,264
1967	88,771	22,827	1,547	293	3,533	838	2,551	333	30,831	13,011	127,233	37,302	8,574	1,070	466	76	136,349	38,394	8,483
1968	113,266	26,579	1,960	233	5,232	1,144	4,902	1,173	39,987	11,711	165,347	40,840	11,868	707	56	242	177,513	41,547	9,847
1969	119,732	36,493	3,897	518	10,182	2,997	9,404	2,803	64,038	19,507	207,253	62,318	15,767	1,010	49	89	223,158	63,328	11,607
1970	171,319	55,698	2,364	126	20,035	9,036	14,674	5,929	87,780	26,142	296,172	96,931	20,840	61	200	384	317,596	97,113	13,779
1971	144,099	47,165	1,304	20	16,708	6,124	14,750	3,923	101,604	38,124	278,465	95,356	27,655	62	272	474	306,866	95,504	11,847
1969 Q1	25,409	7,181	604	102	2,050	200	2,386	103	13,719	3,467	44,168	11,053	3,399	229	7	30	47,604	11,282	3,522
Q2	26,032	7,877	1,684	114	2,370	551	1,829	742	17,151	5,023	49,066	14,307	3,896	385	3	32	52,997	14,692	2,922
Q3	32,038	11,271	814	198	2,148	663	1,148	400	15,214	5,021	51,362	17,553	4,021	266	19	3	55,405	17,819	2,834
Q4	36,253	10,164	795	104	3,614	1,583	4,041	1,558	17,954	5,996	62,657	19,405	4,451	130	20	24	67,152	19,535	2,329
1970 Q1	35,808	11,700	179	79	2,995	1,307	2,770	948	21,338	5,844	63,090	19,878	4,981	10	24	100	68,195	19,955	3,547
Q2	41,078	11,685	291	34	5,028	2,126	3,130	1,178	20,246	6,064	69,773	21,087	4,858	17	22	63	74,716	21,104	2,589
Q3	49,559	16,479	1,641	6	6,237	2,520	3,993	1,829	23,123	6,121	84,553	26,955	5,130	15	53	84	89,820	26,978	3,339
Q4	44,874	15,834	253	7	5,775	3,083	4,781	1,974	23,073	8,113	78,756	29,011	5,871	19	101	137	84,865	29,076	4,304
1971 Q1	33,824	9,248	162	10	3,428	1,380	2,730	377	26,692	9,282	66,836	20,297	6,599	18	150	42	73,627	20,315	3,331
Q2	35,408	11,882	841	10	4,327	1,616	3,475	841	22,838	8,421	66,889	22,770	7,079	15	83	136	74,187	22,823	2,513
Q3	37,400	12,922	151	—	4,897	1,257	4,508	1,123	24,125	9,698	71,081	25,000	7,087	15	13	188	78,369	25,048	3,283
Q4	37,467	13,113	150	—	4,056	1,871	4,037	1,582	27,949	10,723	73,659	27,289	6,890	14	26	108	80,683	27,318	2,720
1972 Q1 p	24,741	6,886	536	—	3,677	1,685	3,632	960	21,562	6,757	54,148	16,288	7,169	13	82	102	61,501	16,317	3,706
Q2 p	40,862	11,475	129	30	3,786	1,831	2,911	762	27,494	10,646	75,182	24,744	8,458	20	42	158	83,840	24,765	3,540
Q3 p	44,060	14,454	109	16	8,069	4,821	2,555	621	25,909	7,263	80,702	27,175	7,731	13	21	189	88,643	27,258	3,602

p provisional

TABLE 2. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (BRITISH MADE)

£ thousand, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronics Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	45,438	15,167	1,393	307	1,598	568	4,160	369	25,839	15,268	78,428	31,679	5,233	313	326	54	84,041	31,992	3,991
1967	62,381	21,416	1,452	293	2,848	838	2,551	333	26,909	12,728	96,141	35,608	7,306	1,070	466	63	103,976	36,700	5,501
1968	77,197	25,803	1,931	233	3,235	1,132	4,868	1,173	27,112	11,614	114,343	39,955	9,755	707	56	242	124,396	40,662	7,582
1969	86,596	36,370	2,575	498	7,918	2,973	9,404	2,803	44,720	19,416	151,213	62,060	12,824	1,010	48	87	164,172	63,070	8,220
1970	123,437	55,519	779	124	18,092	9,010	14,344	5,929	66,898	26,058	223,550	96,640	16,186	61	200	326	240,262	96,822	13,778
1971	101,776	46,857	798	20	12,543	6,052	14,669	3,878	78,242	36,671	208,028	93,478	22,130	62	227	474	230,859	93,626	11,847
1970 Q1	26,539	11,575	144	79	2,706	1,304	2,770	948	16,940	5,818	49,099	19,724	3,720	10	24	90	52,933	19,801	3,546
Q2	28,224	11,643	291	34	4,772	2,123	2,817	1,178	14,956	6,057	51,060	21,035	3,898	17	22	57	55,037	21,052	2,589
Q3	38,495	16,479	141	6	5,490	2,501	3,976	1,829	16,483	6,112	64,585	26,927	3,883	15	53	61	68,582	26,950	3,339
Q4	30,179	15,822	203	5	5,124	3,082	4,781	1,974	18,519	8,071	58,806	28,954	4,685	19	101	118	63,710	29,019	4,304
1971 Q1	24,317	9,248	159	10	2,657	1,370	2,730	377	22,794	9,279	52,657	20,284	5,253	18	135	42	58,087	20,302	3,331
Q2	27,726	11,697	338	10	3,628	1,602	3,475	841	18,485	8,310	53,652	22,460	5,687	15	73	136	59,548	22,513	2,513
Q3	27,331	12,863	151	—	2,941	1,234	4,472	1,123	17,874	8,789	52,769	24,009	5,679	15	3	188	58,639	24,057	3,283
Q4	22,402	13,049	150	—	3,317	1,846	3,992	1,537	19,089	10,293	48,950	26,725	5,511	14	16	108	54,585	26,754	2,720
1972 Q1 p	16,661	6,582	99	—	2,823	1,676	3,581	914	14,857	6,679	38,021	15,851	5,476	12	82	102	43,681	15,879	2,635
Q2 p	28,296	11,033	119	30	2,760	1,811	2,763	722	21,668	10,121	55,606	23,717	6,734	20	42	150	62,532	23,738	2,441
Q3 p	33,634	13,462	90	16	6,637	4,811	2,501	586	19,329	7,041	62,191	25,916	6,176	13	21	175	68,563	25,999	2,987

p provisional

TABLE 3. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (FACTORED)

£ thousand, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance(a)		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	33,246	1,405	—	—	375	4	507	8	2,382	484	36,510	1,901	691	—	—	—	37,201	1,901	273
1967	26,390	1,411	95	—	685	—	—	—	3,922	283	31,092	1,694	1,268	—	—	13	32,373	1,694	2,982
1968	36,069	776	29	—	1,997	12	34	—	12,875	97	51,004	885	2,113	—	—	—	53,117	885	2,265
1969	33,136	123	1,322	20	2,264	24	—	—	19,318	91	56,040	258	2,943	—	1	2	58,986	258	3,387
1970	47,882	179	1,585	2	1,943	26	330	—	20,882	84	72,622	291	4,654	—	—	58	77,334	291	1
1971	42,323	308	506	—	4,165	72	81	45	23,362	1,453	70,437	1,878	5,525	—	45	—	76,007	1,878	—
1970 Q1	9,269	125	35	—	289	3	—	—	4,398	26	13,991	154	1,261	—	—	10	15,262	154	1
Q2	12,854	42	—	—	256	3	313	—	5,290	7	18,713	52	960	—	—	6	19,679	52	—
Q3	11,064	—	1,500	—	747	19	17	—	6,640	9	19,968	28	1,247	—	—	23	21,238	28	—
Q4	14,695	12	50	2	651	1	—	—	4,554	42	19,950	57	1,186	—	—	19	21,155	57	—
1971 Q1	9,507	—	3	—	771	10	—	—	3,898	3	14,179	13	1,346	—	15	—	15,540	13	—
Q2	7,682	185	503	—	699	14	—	—	4,353	111	13,237	310	1,392	—	10	—	14,639	310	—
Q3	10,069	59	—	—	1,956	23	36	—	6,251	909	18,312	991	1,408	—	10	—	19,730	991	—
Q4	15,065	64	—	—	739	25	45	45	8,860	430	24,709	564	1,379	—	10	—	26,098	564	—
1972 Q1 p	8,080	304	437	—	854	9	51	46	6,705	78	16,127	437	1,693	1	—	—	17,820	438	1,071
Q2 p	12,566	442	10	—	1,026	20	148	40	5,826	525	19,576	1,027	1,724	—	—	8	21,308	1,027	1,099
Q3 p	10,426	992	19	—	1,432	10	54	35	6,580	222	18,511	1,259	1,555	—	—	14	20,080	1,259	615

(a) Work done in UK only

p provisional

TABLE 4. ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERALS

£ million, current prices

	Total			Of UK manufacture			Factored		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966									
December 31st	126.9	97.5	29.4	99.2	71.3	27.9	27.7	26.2	1.5
1967									
December 31st	188.3	157.0	31.3	128.1	97.9	30.2	60.2	59.1	1.1
1968									
December 31st	241.3	200.9	40.4	150.6	110.2	40.4	90.7	90.7	—
1969									
December 31st	294.7	224.7	70.0	185.1	115.4	69.7	109.6	109.3	0.3
1970									
December 31st	301.9	212.1	89.8	207.4	117.6	89.8	94.5	94.5	—
1971									
March 31st	282.8	193.9	88.9	195.6	107.0	88.6	87.2	86.9	0.3
June 30th	274.9	191.4	83.4	182.0	98.5	83.4	92.9	92.9	—
September 30th	326.0	192.3	133.7	223.7	90.0	133.7	102.3	102.3	—
December 31st	307.7	183.2	124.5	217.2	92.7	124.5	90.5	90.5	—
1972									
March 31st	332.9	189.7	143.2	240.6	97.5	143.1	92.3	92.2	0.1
June 30th	358.7	200.0	158.7	275.1	116.4	158.7	83.6	83.6	—
September 30th	355.9	195.9	160.0	266.4	106.4	160.0	89.5	89.5	—

TABLE 5. NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN UK ELECTRONIC COMPUTER INDUSTRY

	Total	R & D	Manufacturing	Sales	Other
1966					
December 31st	35,800	3,600	15,300	4,700	12,200
1967					
December 31st	41,600	4,800	17,000	5,600	14,200
1968					
December 31st	45,100	4,900	17,800	5,500	16,900
1969					
December 31st	48,800	5,700	19,000	5,800	18,300
1970					
December 31st	52,400	6,400	20,300	5,900	19,800
1971					
March 31st	51,700	6,500	19,400	5,900	19,900
June 30th	51,800	6,500	20,000	5,800	19,500
September 30th	49,400	7,500	18,700	5,600	17,600
December 31st	47,700	8,700	17,700	5,500	15,800
1972					
March 31st	47,400	8,400	17,600	5,600	15,800
June 30th	46,400	8,300	17,000	5,300	15,800
September 30th	45,900	8,300	17,300	5,200	15,100

COMPUTERS
continued

those at the end of the previous quarter, but export orders again increased slightly. The fall in home orders was attributable entirely to UK manufactured equipment, partly reflecting the high level of deliveries in the third quarter, while orders for factored machines increased. The increased export orders were all for machines of UK manufacture.

Tables 1 and 4 enable the flow of new orders to be derived.

Table 5 shows that at September 30, 1972 the number of employees had continued its steady decline.

NET NEW ORDERS FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

£ million current prices

	1970			1971			1972		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
1st quarter	64.2	27.6	91.8	28.4	19.4	47.8	44.4	34.9	79.3
2nd quarter	43.5	35.7	79.2	41.6	17.3	58.9	60.8	40.2	101.0
3rd quarter	39.8	24.0	63.8	47.0	75.3	122.2	49.4	28.5	77.9
4th quarter	39.2	29.2	68.4	37.2	18.1	55.3			

Although well below the high second quarter figure, net new orders for the third quarter were still relatively high.

Films Acts 1960 to 1970: Registration statistics for the year ended December 31, 1972

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS

(corresponding 1971 figures in brackets)

	Number of films			Registered playing time (minutes)		
	British			British		
Playing time	Quota	Non quota	Foreign	Quota	Non quota	Foreign
Over 72 minutes	89(a) (90)	— (—)	297 (296)	8,612 (8,725)	— (—)	29,153 (28,664)
33½ to 72 minutes	23 (13)	— (—)	20 (19)	1,259 (680)	— (—)	1,292 (1,164)
Under 33½ minutes	85(b) (84)	4 (—)	41 (47)	1,546 (1,471)	75 (—)	433 (567)
Newsreels	104 (104)	— (—)	— (—)	794 (798)	— (—)	— (—)

(a) Includes one film from Canada made by a Government Department, one film from the Republic of Ireland and one film from Australia.
(b) Includes six films from Canada and six from New Zealand made by Departments of their respective Governments and one film made on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Ireland.

TABLE 2. COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN FILMS REGISTERED

	Playing time				Playing time		
Country of origin	Over 72 minutes	33½-72 minutes	Under 33½ minutes	Country of origin	Over 72 minutes	33½-72 minutes	Under 33½ minutes
Belgium	2	—	—	Joint productions:			
Bulgaria	—	—	2	Canada/USA	1	—	—
Cuba	3	—	—	France/Italy	5	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1	—	1	Germany (Federal Republic)/ Netherlands	1	—	—
Denmark	1	—	—	Italy/Spain	1	—	—
Egypt	1	—	—	UK/Norway	1	—	—
France	31	2	5	Others	25*	1†	6‡
Germany (Federal Republic)	10	8	—				
Greece	2	—	—				
Hungary	2	—	—				
Israel	1	—	—				
Italy	29	—	6				
Japan	3	—	—				
Liechtenstein	2	—	—				
Mexico	1	—	—				
Netherlands	—	1	1				
Poland	1	—	1				
Portugal	—	—	1				
Spain	5	—	—				
Sweden	5	—	—				
Switzerland	5	—	—				
USA	155	7	17				
USSR	3	1	—				
Yugoslavia	—	—	1				
				Totals	297	20	41

* Twelve of these films were made by Commonwealth Companies and 13 by UK Companies but application was not made for British registration.
† Made by a Commonwealth Company but application not made for British registration.
‡ Two of these films were made by Commonwealth Companies and four by UK Companies but application was not made for British registration.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, January 19, 1973.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Sex and the other Woman	BR/E 36579/21/1/78	86	January 15	Eagle Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd.
The Offence	BR/E 36586/21/1/78	112	January 17	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Tantallon Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2276	BR/E 36544/21/1/78	7	January 19	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2276A	BR/E 36545/21/1/78	8	January 19	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Frustrated Women	F 36580	76	January 15	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Les Productions du Chesne, Paris
You'll Like My Mother	F 36581	92	January 15	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures and Bing Crosby Productions
The Night of the Devils	F 36582	88	January 15	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Filmes Cinematografica, Rome
Gold	F 36583	93	January 15	Caroline International Distributors Ltd.	Caroline International Productions.
The Salzburg Connection	F 36584	93	January 17	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Blue Movie	F 36585	84	January 17	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Geissler Film, Munich

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'The Valachi Papers' registered on January 8, 1973, has been corrected to EC 36575/14/1/78

TOURISM

Foreign visitor arrivals in November 1972

About 272,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in November 1972, according to a joint statement by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority; about 12 per cent more than in November 1971.

The increases were widespread and a British Tourist Authority spokesman said that they indicated that the improvement forecast earlier by them for the autumn months is being realised.

The total for the eleven months is 5,069 thousand, some 7 per cent higher than for the same period in 1971.

Seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted figures for November indicate that the recent improvement in the underlying trend in arrivals from the United States has been maintained; the trend for Western Europe is less clear. Overall, at 505 thousand, the total shows practically no change from the October figure.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51
May	500	450	285	261	166	144	49	45
June	581	413	307	248	213	118	61	47
July	897	398	569	240	242	112	86	46
August	682	384	383	225	213	108	86	51
September	532	459	260	260	200	147	72	52
October	408	511	229	302	129	159	51	50
November	272	505	160	287	79	167	33	51

Source: Home Office.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which has been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe visitors.

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Index of production

In the three months ended November 1972 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in the three months ended August 1972 and 12 per cent more than in the three months ended November 1971.

Excluding warp knitting, the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 12 per cent more than in the three months ended November 1971.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1972 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1964	109		
1965	114		
1966	114		
1967	114		
1968	132		
1969	147		140
1970	149		144
1971	147		140
1969 1st quarter	133	143	124
2nd quarter	145	153	138
3rd quarter	143	144	136
4th quarter	166	147	161
1970 1st quarter	138	153	133
2nd quarter	143	146	138
3rd quarter	144	146	140
4th quarter	170	151	164
1971 1st quarter	133	145	123
2nd quarter	145	149	138
3rd quarter	145	149	140
4th quarter	165	146	159
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter p	157	162	154
1971 July	139	156	133
August	132	144	129
September	163	146	158
October	176	145	168
November	175	144	170
December	144	148	140
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July p	145	164	141
August p	144	158	142
September p	183	165	178
October p	191	158	185
November p	200	165	194

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in February

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in February. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named. (PN = Press Notice).

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
February			
1 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Sept. and Oct.)	T & I	DTI
2 Fri.	UK official reserves (Jan.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Jan.)	PN	Bank of England
5 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Dec.)	PN	DTI
6 Tues.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Jan.)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
7 Wed.	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Jan.)	PN	Bank of England
8 Thurs.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Jan.)	PN	CBI
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Jan.-prov.)	PN	DTI
9 Fri.	Index of industrial production (Dec.)	PN	CSO
12 Mon.	Turnover of the motor trades (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Dec.)	PN	DTI
13 Tues.	UK overseas trade (Jan.)	PN	DTI
	Numbers of foreign visitors to Britain (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
14 Wed.	Wholesale price index numbers (Jan.)	PN	DTI
15 Thurs.	Gross Domestic Product (based on output data) (4th qtr.-preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
16 Fri.	Retail prices index (Jan.)	PN	D of Employment
	Crude steel production (Jan.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (4th qtr.-prov.)	PN	DTI
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Jan.)	PN	BSA
18 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Jan.)	PN	National Savings Committee
19 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Jan.)	PN	Bank of England
20 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
21 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Jan.)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Dec.)		
22 Thurs.	Unemployment (Feb.-prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Feb.-prov.)		
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Jan.-final)	PN	DTI
	New vehicle registrations (Jan.)	PN	D of Environment
23 Fri.	Consumers' expenditure (4th qtr.-2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
27 Tues.	Electricity generation (Jan.)	PN	DTI
	Construction—new orders (4th qtr.)	PN	D of Environment
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
28 Wed.	Bricks and cement production (Jan.)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing starts and completions (Jan.)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing improvement grants (Jan.)		
	Unemployment (Jan.-final)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Dec.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Dec.)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Jan.)		
	Central government borrowing requirement (Jan.)	Fin Stats	CSO/Treasury

New statistics for the synthetic resins and plastics materials industry

A NEW statutory quarterly inquiry into the sales of the synthetic resins and plastics materials industry, designed to provide up-to-date statistical information to the industry, as well as to the Government, has been launched by the Business Statistics Office.

The product headings on the inquiry form have been compiled after close co-operation between the Department of Trade and Industry, the British Plastics Federation, and other interested associations.

Forms will be sent to approximately 150 establishments in the industry—those employing 25 people or more.

The first return covers the fourth quarter of 1972 and will eventually replace the monthly and quarterly commodity-based inquiries into synthetic resins and plastics materials.

Results of the inquiry will be published in the Business Monitor Series.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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- Metal working machine tools for October
- Imported timber for November
- Made up clothing (sales volume indices) for October.

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- Textile finishing for third quarter
- Miscellaneous non-electrical machinery for first and second quarters
- Cutlery, spoons, forks, tableware and safety razors for third quarter
- Jute for third quarter
- Soap and detergents for third quarter
- Toys, games and children's carriages for third quarter
- Wallcoverings for third quarter
- Production of man-made fibres for third quarter
- Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board for third quarter
- Bread and flour confectionery for third quarter.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:

- Catering trades for November.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Index of retail prices for December 1972

THE official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 170.2 on December 12, 1972. This compares with 169.3 on November 14 and with 100.0 at the base-date of January 16, 1962. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for most fresh foods, particularly beef, other meat, eggs and tomatoes.

Activity in the textiles industry: correction

THE following amendment should be made to Table 1 of the article on page 78 of *Trade and Industry* for January 11.

	1967	1971		1972			Growth % 12 months ended	
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Q3 1972/Q3 1971	Q3 1972/Q3 1971
Consumers' Expenditure:								
All items	109.9	120.3	122.3	122.6	126.0	127.8	5.5	6.2
Clothing	109.8	121.1	123.9	124.2	126.5	133.5	4.7	10.2
Household textiles and soft furnishings	112.2	115.6	126.7	124.4	126.7	128.9	10.1	11.5

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan 18 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Jan 11 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	Jan 18 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Jan 18 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Jan 18 1973
N. Ireland (M)	Jan 11 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Dec 14 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Jan 11 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Jan 18 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Jan 4 1973
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 4 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Jan 11 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Nov 23 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 18 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	Jan 11 1973
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec 7 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
production (M)	Dec 14 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Jan 4 1973
estimated figures	Jan 18 1973
motor trades turnover (M)	Jan 18 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Dec 7 1972
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Jan 18 1973
value (M)	Jan 18 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Jan 18 1973
stocks (M)	Jan 18 1973
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Dec 28 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Jan 11 1973
retail (M)	Jan 18 1973
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Jan 11 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Jan 11 1973
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 11 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 11 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Jan 18 1973
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Jan 11 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	Jan 18 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Jan 18 1973
ECGD local offices	Jan 11 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec 28 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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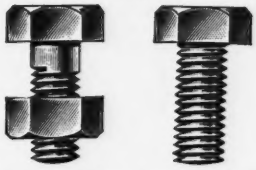

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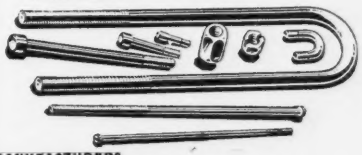

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Employers' Liability Insurance

The New Year's important pin-up.

The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act has now been in force for a year.

The Act lays down that employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

The second part of the Act has now come into force. It rules that employers must not only be insured – they must also be seen to be insured.

So, from 1st January 1973, employers must display a copy of their certificate of insurance at all their places of business – in a prominent position where it can be easily seen and read by every employee.

The provisions of the Act, including the regulations for the display of certificates, are explained in detail in the leaflet *Guide to the Act*. You can obtain this publication free, from any Employment Exchange.

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